

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON
FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

PEACE AGREEMENT DISTURBS FRENCH PLANS IN ORIENT

Efforts Being Made to Keep the
Greek Armies Intact Until a
General Peace Is Concluded

Turks Turn Toward East Where
They Center Their Hopes on
a Revival of Turanism

By Special Cable

MYTILENE, June 2.—Much significance is attached to the hasty visit of Eleutherios Venizelos, one-time Premier of Greece, to Paris, where important questions are to be discussed with France, pending demobilization of the Hellenic forces. The Greco-Ottoman agreement having greatly disturbed French plans in the Orient, efforts are now being made to keep the Greek armies intact until a general peace is concluded. The Greeks, however, have made it clear that they will decline to undergo further sacrifices without substantial compensation.

Observers here believe the Allies will soon realize what a valuable asset the Greek army was to crush the instincts of the Turks. The Greeks lost territory and fortune, but the allies, however, have made it clear that they will decline to undergo further sacrifices without substantial compensation.

The Turks are assiduously preparing to exert pressure on the English and French.

The Turkish press, intransigent on the eve of the Greco-Turkish agreement, suddenly changed its attitude and advocated a settlement. Vatan, which before a settlement was arrived at stood firm on the need for an indemnity, now advocates an accord as the best means of saving the Turks from additional sacrifices.

The acquisition of Karagatch is regarded as a successful stroke of diplomacy, and the Turks are now turning toward the East, where they center their hopes on a revival of Turanism, the Balkans being considered soil where the Turks are incapable of maintaining a permanent foothold.

Muhammadans in India are trying to inflame the imagination of the Kemalists, and to induce them to commit excesses. News reports indicate that an Islamic agitation is now going on for the purpose of organizing armies to combat the Allies, and the Turks are adjured to keep up the enthusiasm of their armies.

Mr. Hadjikiakou, the Greek naval commander, in an address to the naval forces paid tribute to the growing power of the navy and army, before which, he said, the Ottoman representatives yielded.

Foreign Exchange Falls

By Special Cable

ATHENS, June 2.—The rapid fall of the foreign exchange has created uneasiness. The marked improvement in the drachma is considered in certain quarters to denote increased faith in Mr. Venizelos and the revolution. The Chamber of Commerce met to consider the serious position created for many banks and commerce generally, which has large investments in sterling and dollars. Colonel Gonatas, asked whether the Government intends to interfere to check a further slump, answered in the negative.

The proposed visit of Mr. Alexandris to Bucharest, and probably to Rome, Sofia and Belgrade, tends to place Greece's foreign minister in the foreground of Balkan diplomacy.

Karagatch Disturbs Bulgars

SOFIA, Bulgaria, June 1 (AP).—The cession of the Karagatch territory, near Adrianople, to the Turks by Greece, recently announced from Lausanne, as a settlement of the indemnity problem, is arousing keen discontent in all circles in Bulgaria. It was through this region that Bulgaria counted upon getting its long-demanded outlet to the Aegean.

The Bulgarian Cabinet today, taking its stand on the peace treaty of Neuilly, decided to instruct the Bulgarian delegates at Lausanne to inform the peace conference there that the Greco-Turk accord could in no way change the Bulgarian point of view and that Bulgaria would only accept an outlet through autonomous or Bulgarian territory.

BRITISH COTTON GREATLY DEPRESSED

LONDON, June 2 (By The Associated Press).—The unparalleled depression in the British cotton trade shows no signs of improvement, says the monthly summary of the American Chamber of Commerce in London. The Manchester mills are ground down between the increased costs of production and the decreased purchasing power of their chief eastern markets. Wages in the cotton industry have been fixed to remain at the present level until next January, and the manufacturers in defense of their own interests have fixed minimum prices for cotton yarns.

The steady upward tendency of raw materials is having its effect on the woolen trade. Cancellation of American piece goods orders, as well as offers of raw wool from Boston are causing some uneasiness.

Unemployment in Great Britain, generally speaking, is falling steadily.

England Elects Third Woman M.P.

Sympathy With Agriculturists
Helped Mrs. Philipson

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, June 2.—The third woman Member of Parliament—Mrs. Hilton Philipson—was elected to Parliament as Conservative member for the Berwick-upon-Tweed division of Northumberland yesterday. Mrs. Philipson, who was successful as an actress—her stage name is Miss Mabel Russell—was also considered popular as a candidate. As in the case of the other women members of Parliament, Lady Astor and Mrs. Wintringham, she succeeded to a seat formerly occupied by her husband, although he is a Liberal.

The result is said to have come as somewhat of a surprise to ministerialists and is interpreted by them as



Photograph by Keystone View Co., New York

Mrs. Hilton Philipson
One-time English Actress Whose Election to Parliament on a Conservative Ticket Has Come as an Agreeable Surprise to Ministerialists.

an approval of their conduct of affairs during their first week. Her husband, who was elected last November, was unseated because of some irregularity by an electioneering agent. Mrs. Philipson thereupon undertook to hold the seat "until he could come back again."

Mrs. Wintringham, interviewed by the press, expressed gratification that another woman had been elected and said this was more important for humanitarian considerations than any question of party. Mrs. Philipson's standing as a Conservative, instead of a Liberal as her husband did, was due apparently to genuine conviction, as she had always been a Conservative.

Two main points in her campaign were constructive aid to agriculture and resistance of the "Socialist menace." She had a decided advantage in dealing with Labor attacks, as she could address working people as one who had known years of virtual poverty in the early days of her professional struggle. She is considered, is not, however, discouraged, as this is the first time they have had a candidate in this constituency.

Her majority was so large that it is conceded she had the votes of many Liberals who, despite party considerations, supported her on account of her devotion to the agricultural needs of the district. Labor, while defeated, is not, however, discouraged, as this is the first time they have had a candidate in this constituency.

LOAN TO AUSTRIA TO BE PAID SOON

Financial Experts Meet to Arrange Final Details

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 2.—Leopold Zimmern, the League's commissioner-general in Austria, arrived in London last night. He has come to London in order to give full information about the financial situation in Vienna to the representatives of various banking groups which have been negotiating with the Austrian Government for the issue of a reconstruction loan.

He will meet the governor of the Bank of England, Thomas W. Lamont, partner in J. P. Morgan and Company, who has also arrived in London to discuss the question of this loan, which it is expected will be floated in about a week's time.

According to the Geneva protocols signed on Oct. 4, 1922, the new loan will amount to \$50,000,000 gold crowns, equivalent to \$27,000,000 guaranteed by the gross revenue from the gross customs and a tobacco monopoly and also by the various guaranteeing powers.

The guaranteeing powers are Great Britain, France, Czechoslovakia, 24.5 per cent each, Italy 20.5 per cent, Belgium and Sweden 2 per cent each, and Denmark and Holland 1 per cent each.

H. C. ARMSTRONG MADE KNIGHT

LONDON, June 2.—In the list of the King's birthday honors, just made public, Harry Clouston Armstrong, British Consul General in New York City, is made knight commander of the Order of the British Empire.

FURTHER SABOTAGE OCCURS IN THE RUHR; FRENCH RETALIATE

Railroad Blown Up by Bombs—
Krupp Employees Sentenced
to Prison Terms

DUESSELDORF, June 2 (By The Associated Press).—The main line railroad used by the French for the transportation of coal and coke out of the occupied Ruhr district was cut early today by the explosion of bombs. Both tracks were torn up for a considerable distance and traffic will be interrupted for some time. A coal train was derailed. In two other cases contact bombs placed on tracks were exploded when struck by locomotives, both engines being derailed.

As in most cases the sabotage has occurred in wooded districts, the French have ordered that the trees be cut to a distance of 200 meters on each side of the right of way in all districts where attempts have been made to cut the rails. The French announce that German civilians must chop down the trees and that the burgomasters of the various towns will be called upon to supply the woodcutters. The Germans are particularly attached to their forests and large numbers are expected to refuse to aid in the work.

Four employees of the Krupp works today were sentenced to varying prison terms and fines of 1,000,000 marks each upon conviction by a French courtmartial of making plans of French barracks and reporting the movements of troops and trains for the benefit of the sabotage gang headed by Albert Schlegeler, recently executed by the French.

Heinrich Sander, a buyer for Krupps, was sentenced to 10 years at hard labor; Wilhelm Jenacke, a designer, was given five years; Ernest Margram, electrician, two years, and Franz Wellandt, laboratory assistant, six months.

Sander Krupp vice-director and his three fellow directors, Herr Bruhn, Herr Hartwig and Herr Oesterling, whose appeal to the French Supreme Court is still pending, have been removed from the local jail to the military prison at Zwickbrücken, in the Saar Valley. This will interrupt their active supervision of the Krupp plant which has been made possible through the French permitting other Krupp executives to consult with them.

Herr Lutterbeck, acting president of the Düsseldorf district, was sentenced today by a Belgian court-martial at Sterkerode to 10 months' imprisonment on conviction of the charge of making insulting remarks about the Belgians.

Herr Lutterbeck has been a thorn in the side of the occupation authorities, because he has been a prolific writer of letters of protest against the acts of the French and Belgian officials.

CHINESE RELEASE FOREIGN CAPTIVES

By Special Cable

PEKING, June 2.—Registration of the Suichow railway bandits has indicated that negotiations have been practically concluded. The Chamber of Commerce representatives report that several foreign captives will be released immediately and that the other captives, including Chinese, will be set free when the agreement is completed.

TIENSIN, June 2 (AP).—Four more of the foreign captives held by the Suichow train bandits, one American, two British subjects, and one Mexican citizen, have been released unconditionally and arrived today at the relief camp at Tsaochow, according to a telegram from there.

Those released today were Jerome A. Henley, American Commodore Hotel, New York, employed by the Fearon Daniel Company at Shanghai; Edward Elias and Theodore Saphiere, both British subjects and brokers of Shanghai; Manuel A. Yeres, manufacturer of Guadalajara, Mexico.

The dispatch from Tsaochow said prospects were for the speedy release of the eight other foreigners imprisoned on Patzuku Mountain. The international military commission reached Tsaochow today and sent an airplane to reconnoiter the bandits' position.

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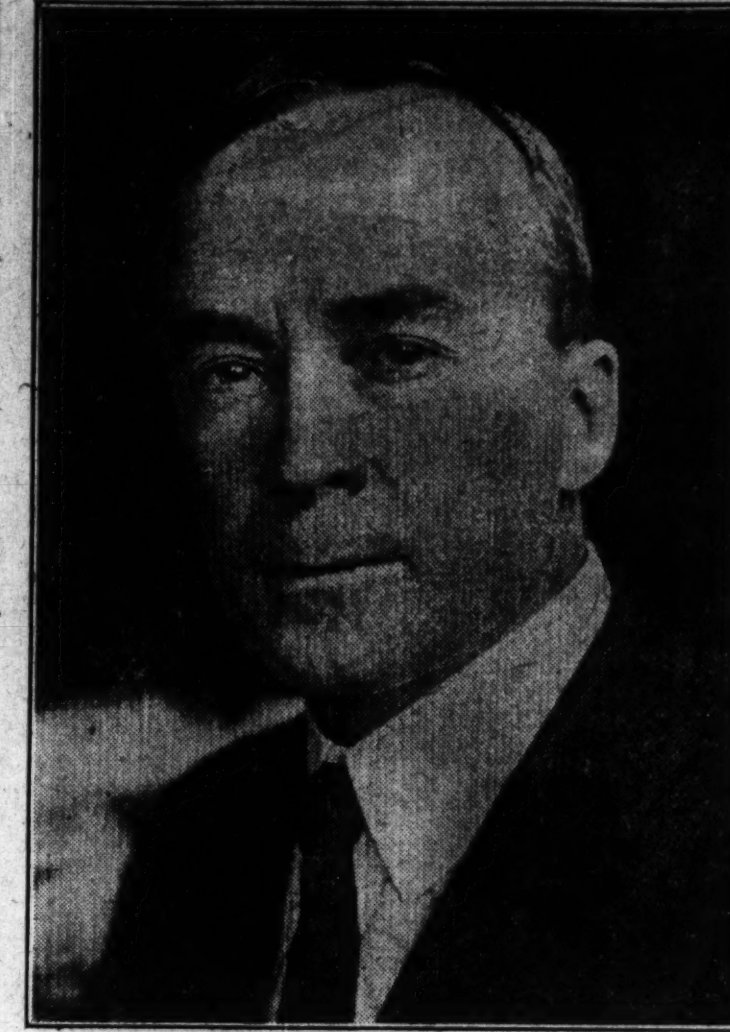
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In Command Against Bootleg Forces



Photograph © Underwood & Underwood, New York

Palmer Canfield

Federal Prohibition Chief for New York State Who Serves Notice on State Officers That Volstead Act Must Be Enforced Despite State Dry Law Repeal

NEW YORK DRY CHIEF DEMANDS AID FROM ALL STATE OFFICERS

Mr. Canfield Warns That Governor's Act Does Not
Relieve Them of Enforcing Volstead Act—Recalls Oath

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 2.—Whatever temporary hopes might have been entertained by the wets for a wide-open State and city as a result of the signing by Gov. Alfred E. Smith of the Culliver Bill repealing the Mullanbagg State Prohibition Enforcement Law, those hopes have been considerably dampened by the statement issued by Palmer Canfield, federal prohibition director for New York State, who announces that he will immediately call on every sheriff and chief of police in the Empire State demanding their co-operation in enforcing the Volstead Act.

Mr. Canfield emphatically declares that notwithstanding New York State has repealed its prohibition law, the State is still in the Union and within the jurisdiction of the national prohibition Act. He further stated that it was the duty of every state, county, and municipal enforcement officer to enforce the national prohibition act to the same extent and in the same manner as any state law. He said:

"Unquestionably the repeal of the state law will stimulate and promote prohibition violation on a much larger scale and to a greater degree. However, every effort will be made to offset and counteract this condition by increased effort on the part of the federal prohibition forces.

I will call upon the superintendent of state troops, each sheriff in the State and every chief of police to co-operate by direct and positive activity in the enforcement of the federal prohibition law. While such officers can arrest offenders, it becomes necessary for them to turn over the defendants to United States commissioners.

In such cases any judge of the United States Court or any United States commissioner, or any judge of the Supreme or County Court, or any city judge or justice of the peace, or any other magistrate or any mayor of a city has authority to release a defendant upon bail for trial or hearing before the United States Commissioner or the United States Court.

In such cases the state or local officers may return the defendant over to the federal agent, but they will be required to appear before the commissioner or court at the hearing or trial as witnesses, and it also will be necessary for the state and local officials to make a return to the clerk of the United States Court of the district, with copies of the process and the papers.

It is absolutely necessary for the 25,000 state, county and municipal officers who cooperate with the 250 federal prohibition agents in enforcing prohibition. It is their duty to do so under their oath of office to support the Constitution of the United States and under the law.

Co-operation Assured

I will immediately communicate with every sheriff and chief of police. I assume that they will perform their duty and actively assist in enforcing law, but if it appears that the enforcement of the law is ignored, it will be incumbent on me to present a statement of the facts to the Governor for his consideration and action.

Under Judge Charles G. Hough's opinion in injunction cases, every effort will be made to proceed by injunction against violators. The co-operation of Col. William Hayward, United States attorney for the southern district of

New York, and the other United States attorneys in this respect is assured.

William H. Anderson, state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, expected Governor Smith's approval of the repeal and had prepared a statement in advance. Denouncing the Governor for "surrendering" to Tammany and predicting "unbridled lawlessness" as the result of the repeal, Mr. Anderson said:

It would have been far better for the Governor if he had signed the bill as soon as it reached him. As an open wet, he has lost tremendously in respect on both sides. Many wets now believe he wanted to leave them and was afraid. The dries, who would have accepted as natural his signing of the bill immediately, will never forgive him for trying to deceive them into believing his mind was open.

Nothing ever exemplified more clearly the proposition that "he who hesitates is lost." The Governor's failure to sign at once on the ground the people had spoken and all the other alleged grounds that were as valid on May 4 as today, showed he had grave doubts. Now when finally he struck down every vestige of protection that the State afforded its citizenship on the liquor question and every pretense of support of the federal law, he can never convince a fair-minded public that he did not yield against his conscience and his better judgment in obedience to the pressure of Tammany and the other wets. By this surrender to all that is worst in public life, after a futile gesture of independence and an apparent vain effort to see and do the right thing, the Governor has proved that he belongs to Tammany to such an extent that he is incapable of rising above it.

Must Get New Law

Now that the state dry enforcement law which New York enjoyed for a brief time, largely as the gift of the sentiment of the nation as a whole, has been stripped away, the people of New York will be compelled to achieve for themselves an enforcement program.

The unbridled lawlessness that will follow this action will so arouse the decent citizenship as to give the Anti-

WASHINGTON PLANS TO SEND FULL POWER OF DRY FORCES THROUGHOUT NEW YORK STATE

Officials Serve Notice "No National Law Can Be
Flouted"—Hint Pick of Enforcement Unit Will
Be Mobilized to Enforce 18th Amendment

Harding Supporters Point to Latter's "Letter of Warning,"
and Declare That Governor Smith May Be Held
Responsible Alone If Conflicts Arise

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 2.—With the signing by Governor Smith of the bill announcing that New York State will not co-operate with the national Government in enforcing prohibition, there arises in the national capital a new resolution that the supreme law of the land shall not be flouted in any part of it and that enforcement will be strengthened adequately. One part of the country cannot be dry and the other wet, while the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution stands.

The President of the United States has committed himself definitely to a program of enforcement of this as of other laws on the statute books, in New York as well as in Kansas or in the Dakotas.

Had Fair Warning

Governor Smith and the entire country had fair warning, not only by the consistent attitude that the President has taken whenever the issue came up, but specifically while Governor Smith had the subject under consideration; in a letter sent to Wesley Waitt of Newburgh, N. Y., more than a fortnight ago in which he said, "The Executive of the Nation, and, equally, the executives of the states, are sworn to enforce the Constitution. It is difficult to believe that public approval will ever be given to any other than a policy of fully and literally discharging this duty."

"It will be obvious that many complex and extremely difficult situations must arise if any of the states shall decline to assume their part of the responsibility of maintaining the Constitution and the laws enacted in pursuance of it. The states are equipped with police organizations and judicial establishments adequate to deal with such problems. The Federal Government is not thus equipped."

"I venture that, if by reason of the refusal or failure of any state to discharge its proper duty in such connection, the Federal Government is at length compelled to enter upon the territory and jurisdiction of the State and set up those police and judicial authorities which would be required, the many difficulties and trying situations would inevitably arise. More or less conflict between state and federal authorities would seem unavoidable in such circumstances. The impression would be created that the Federal Government was assuming to interfere with the functions of the states, and the disastrous results that would ensue readily suggest themselves."

Government Must Act

It is this conflict which Governor Smith has precipitated. The Federal Government is thrown back upon the necessity of entering upon the territory of the State and of setting up necessary police and judicial authorities.

Until Congress convenes it will have to do the best it can with the machinery at its command, but the action of New York's Governor will call for new resources to be supplied by Congress. There will be a distinct lineup of the forces of law enforcement and of law breaking. Governor Smith's bid for the wet support in the convention of 1924 makes it inevitable that the Republican Party, including the head of the Administration, will stand for upholding the law as it is and for maintaining it on the statutes. Moreover, the attempt to force the Democratic Party into the position of going before the country as the champion of the wets is sure to carry with it a schism which no party could afford on the brink of a presidential campaign.

The enthusiasm of the wets upon the receipt of the news that Governor Smith had signed the repeal bill is taken here to indicate that an orgy of bootlegging is expected to begin at once, but that every party and every individual is going to strengthen the determination of the Federal Government to put into effect as promptly as possible a program for checking the assault upon the laws.

Program Being Outlined

While it had been hoped that Governor Smith would not force the Government to take such an alternative its possibility has been considered and no time will be lost in deciding what steps can best be taken under the circumstances. The first question to be taken up is whether it is practicable to take agents from other parts of the country to send them into New York in an attempt to cope with the newly created situation there.

State Department officials here today declined to comment on the implication of Governor Smith that the federal authorities had been lax in permitting liquor of foreign origin to be brought into the United States on the ground they had not read the text of the memorandum.

Roy A. Haynes, Federal Prohibition Commissioner, said that it was too early for him to make any statement other than that the enforcement officials were working on a program.

Meanwhile the following opinion of Abraham Lincoln on a Legislative withholding support of the Constitution expressed in 1853 remains an apt guide for the general situation in regard to the Eighteenth Amendment:

"What do you understand by supporting the Constitution of a state, or of the United States? Is it not to give such constitutional help to the rights established by that Constitution as

Temple, host to the visiting pilgrims, accompanied by this temple's band, drum corp, Oriental band and glee club, will offer their salaams to the ranking officials of the order.

They will escort this vanguard of many thousands of other pilgrims headed for the oasis of Washington from the four corners of America, to their hotel. They will pass along historic Pennsylvania Avenue, which has been transformed into a bit of fairland through an elaborate illumination system and is temporarily called the "Road to Mecca."

Accompanying the Imperial Potentate will be some 1000 nobles and wives of Islam Temple of San Francisco and Aloha Temple of Honolulu, H. I. The special train bearing them

A reception that is accorded only to executive chiefs of nations will be tendered the sovereign of the Ancient Arabic Order. Nobles of the Mystic Shrine and his divan, as they make their pompous entry to the Mecca of 1923.

Leonard P. Steuart, illustrious Potentate and other officers of Almas

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

ALL WASHINGTON WELCOMING SHRINE CARAVANS FROM AFAR

America's Most Spectacular Jubilee Is Planned to Cheer
Thousands of Pilgrims at "National Home-Coming"

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Shrine week formally will be opened tomorrow morning, when some 25,000 faithful nobles of the ancient Arabic order and additional thousands of Washingtonians and visitors to the national capitol for this eventful week, will greet the Imperial Potentate of the organization, James S. McCandless, and his illustrious caravan on their arrival at Union Station.

A reception that is accorded only to executive chiefs of nations will be tendered the sovereign of the Ancient Arabic Order. Nobles of the Mystic Shrine and his divan, as they make their pompous entry to the Mecca of 1923.

Leonard P. Steuart, illustrious Potentate and other officers of Almas

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

may be practically needed? Can you, if you swear to support the Constitution, and believe that the Constitution establishes a right, clear, and certain without giving it support? Do you support the Constitution if, knowing or believing there is a right established under it which needs specific legislation, you withhold that legislation? Do you violate and disregard your oath? I can conceive of nothing plainer in the world. There can be nothing in the words "support the Constitution" if you may run counter to it by refusing support to any right established under the Constitution.

"Last night I would ask—is not Congress itself under obligation to give legislative support to any right that is established under the United States Constitution?"

A member of Congress swears to support the Constitution of the United States, and if he sees a right established by the Constitution which needs specific legislation, can he clear his oath without giving that protection?

Wayne B. Wheeler, who argued at Albany against the executive signature for repeal of the Mullan-Gage law, said today:

Governor Smith's loyalty, and fealty are proven by his endorsement on approval of the "repealer." He has paid in full his debt to the liquor crowd who placed him where he is and he has shown that his ancient loyalty to the liquor interests is undiminished. As one having authority, he speaks of the hypocrisy which has marked discussion of the prohibition question and reveals himself a master of that art.

Asserting that the Eighteenth Amendment is the law of the land, and no one suggests, least of all myself, or the Legislature of this State, that it should be violated," he then makes practically impossible the punishment of violators.

There will still rest upon the police officers of the State the sacred responsibility of enforcing the Volstead Act. This responsibility will be without power and authority, qualified by hypocritical denunciation of the state chief executive.

I shall expect the discharge of that duty in the fullest measure by every officer of the state, says the Governor, and then by one stroke of the pen he destroys the legal machinery for accomplishing this. In other words he asks that bricks be made without straw.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Outdoor pageant depicting search for the Holy Grail, auspices Winchester Inter-Church Council, Winchester entrance to Border Road, Middlesex Falls, 8. Sham battle by One Hundred and First Engineers, Massachusetts National Guard, Dilboy Field, Somerville, 8. English High School Class of '73: Fifty-fifth anniversary dinner, Young's Hotel, 8.30.

West Roxbury Branch Library: Dickens night, entertainment, 8.30. St. James: Senior class dinner, Hotel Vendome, 7. Fitch Circus: Huntingdon avenue grounds, 8.15.

Wholesale Grocers' Salesmen: Dinner, American House, 8.30. Theaters: Colonial—"Molly Darling," 8.15. Copley—"The Likes of Er," 8.30. Keith's—"Yanderville," 8.30. Majestic—"The Covered Wagon" (Film), 8.15, 8.30.

Plymouth—"The Monster," 8.15. Tremont—"The Man Who Came Back," 8.15. Tremont—"The Rise of Rosie O'Reilly," 8.15. Wilbur—"Lisa," 8.15.

SUNDAY EVENTS: Boston Young Men's Hebrew Association: Laying of corner stone of new gymnasium, Seaver Street and Humboldt Avenue, Roxbury, 2.30.

Harvard University: Reception to students by President and Mrs. Lowell, 17 Quincy Street, 4 to 6. Community Service Inc.: Group trip to Waverly Oaks, afternoon.

MONDAY EVENTS: Registration of voters, City Hall, 9 to 5. Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company: Anniversary exercises, Armory, Faneuil Hall, noon.

Baptist Social Union: Entertainment in honor of students of the Newton Theological Institute, 4.30.

RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES: Tonight: WGI (Medford Hills)—6, weather forecast; closing stock reports, 6.15; conditions of Massachusetts highways, 6.30; talk on education as factor in progress of New England, by Everett W. Lord, dean of Boston University; musical program; comedy drama.

WNAC (Boston)—9, orchestra. WEAF (New York)—7.30, concert by mixed quartet, 9, instrumental trio. WJZ (New York)—7.45, address, "Roosevelt House," 8.15, broadcast of Verdi's "Aida" by Lexington Opera Company.

WGy (Schenectady)—7, address on League of Nations by Justice John H. Clarke of United States Supreme Court. KDKA (Pittsburgh)—6, current events; automobile talk, 8.15, radio drama, 7, baseball results, 7.15, business talk, 7.30, concert.

Sunday: WEAF (New York)—7.45, interpretation of "Ballet" from "Faust" by Capitol Theater Ballet Corp., 8.02, "Chinese Dance," song by Capitol Theater Orchestra, 8.04, vocal and instrumental concert, 8 organ recital.

WNAC (Boston)—3, orchestra concert.

NEW YORK DRY LAW WIPED OFF BOOKS

Gov. Smith Calls for "Common Sense" Modification of Volstead Act by Congress

ALBANY, N. Y., June 2 (AP)—The Mullan-Gage state prohibition enforcement bill is off the statute books. Gov. Alfred E. Smith abolished it last night when he affixed his signature to the Legislature's repeal bill, adopted four weeks ago.

In announcing his action, the Governor called for "common sense" modification of the Volstead Act by Congress, which would fix the alcoholic content of permissible beverages at a point that would make possible the sale of beer and light wines in states that want them.

This answer to appeals from many sources for action that would start the ball rolling toward modification of the Volstead Act is counted on by his supporters to make him a formidable bidder for the Presidential nomination on a "Liberal" platform in 1924.

Few Formalities: The Mullan-Gage Act was eliminated with few formalities. Reporters who had swarmed the corridors about the Executive Chamber all day, were admitted at 6 o'clock, just in time to see the Governor lifting a blotter from his wet signature. He smiled and said:

"Boys, I have just approved the bill." Motion picture cameramen ground out a few yards of film, and it was all over.

In announcing his decision, Mr. Smith made public a memorandum of nearly 4000 words, explaining exhaustively why he had approved the repealer.

Declaring the Eighteenth Amendment was just as effective in New York as it ever had been, and that he would require all state officers to aid the Federal Government in strict enforcement of the Volstead Act, he gave these three things as the things he hoped to accomplish by completing the repeal:

1. Guarantee all citizens against being placed in "double jeopardy" for possible violations of the Eighteenth Amendment.

2. Put the State in harmony with the recent decision of Federal Judge Knox of New York, declaring unconstitutional that part of the Volstead Act which restricts the amount of liquor a physician may prescribe for any individual patient.

3. Bring about prosecution of all violators of the Eighteenth Amendment in Federal Court, where offenders will be made to realize that it is the Constitution they are violating, not "merely a local regulation."

ANNE L. Woodman of Melrose; first vice-president, Mrs. Belle Clark of Hadassah Chapter, Dorchester; second vice-president, Mrs. Ellen Terry of Aecia, Wilmington; third vice-president, Mrs. Mabel F. Torrey of Highland, Somerville; corresponding secretary, Miss Myrtle Kimball of Palestine, Newtonville; recording secretary, Mrs. Gladys J. Mosher of Evangeline, Cambridge; treasurer, Mrs. A. Maud Blewett of Braintree; auditor, Mrs. Eva C. Apted, Pagi Grand Matron, of Signet, North Cambridge; directors, for three years, Mrs. Cora E. Darling of Blue Hill, Hyde Park; Mrs. Alice E. Wentworth of Wistaria, Needham; Mrs. Nellie F. Merritt of Brookline; for two years, Mrs. Nellie F. Murray of Fidelity, Haverhill; Mrs. Grace V. Bourcy of Longfellow, Arlington; Mrs. Maybelle Kenrick of Crystal, Malden; for one year, Mrs. Alta H. Flag of Vista, Charlestown; Mrs. Alice E. Flemming of Keynote, Roxbury; and Mrs. Lillian Raymond of Evangeline, Brighton.

Mrs. Woodman announced that chairman of the five standing committees on membership, business, hospitality, publicity, and printing will be appointed later by the executive board, which consists of all of the elective officers and after the committee chairmen are named of them also.

The members of the Eastern Star Club in Massachusetts were completed yesterday by the election of the vice-presidents, corresponding secretary, treasurer, auditor, and directors and by the adoption of a constitution and by-laws reported by a committee appointed at the first meeting held in Boston on April 30. Meetings are to be held on the second and fourth Fridays of each month from October to April, inclusive, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

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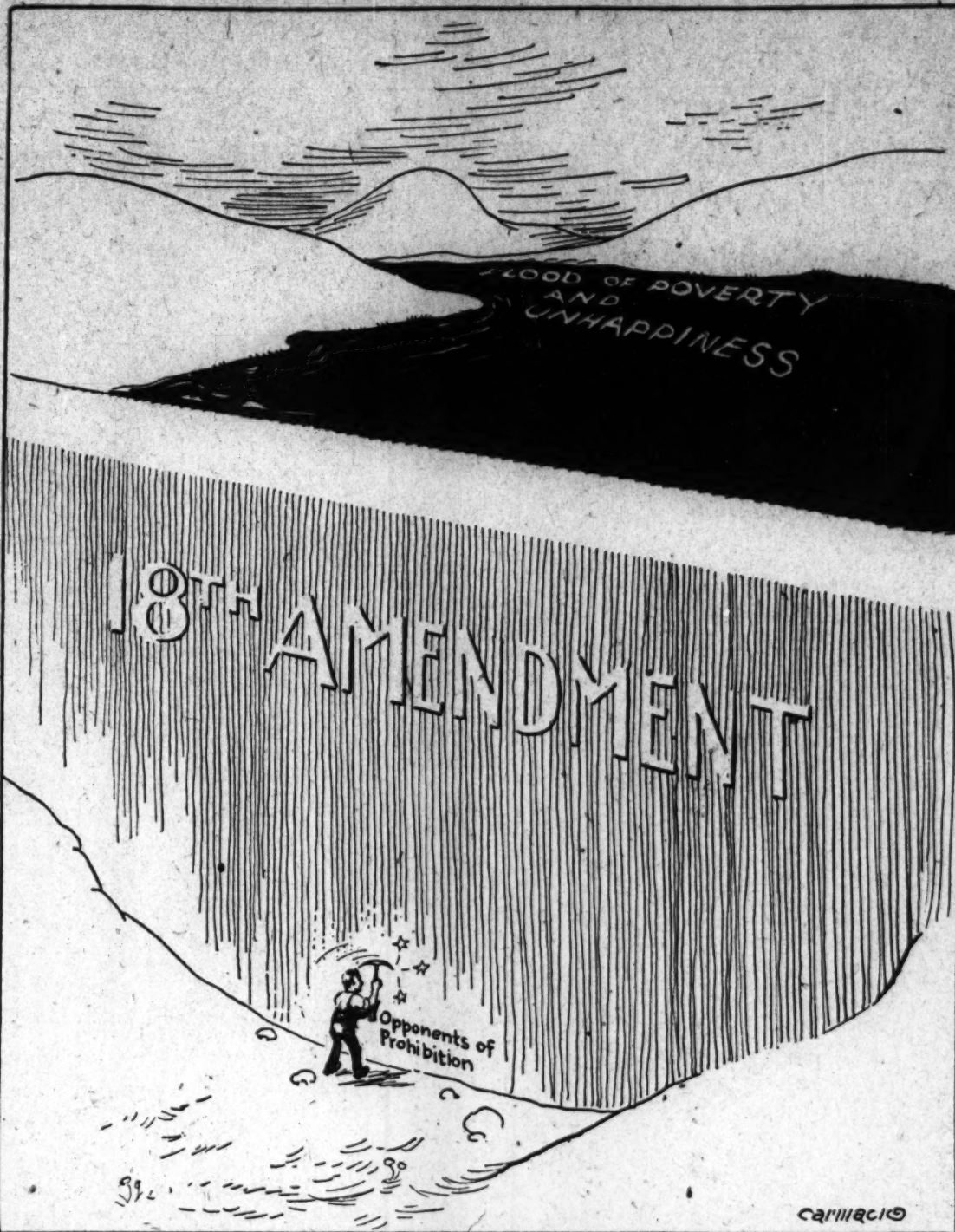
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Undermining Humanity's Defenses



"The Eighteenth Amendment Is the Law of the Land," Wrote Gov. Alfred E. Smith of New York, and Thereupon Signed a Bill Intended to Make the Law Ineffective by Impeding Its Enforcement

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DRY CHIEF WARNS NEW YORK OFFICERS

(Continued from Page 1)

Saloon League the greatest opportunity ever offered it in New York State. Having in good faith done everything possible to show the Governor where both his duty and his best interests lay, the League will start joyfully to utilize that opportunity to the fullest measure.

The Rev. David James Burrell, president of the Anti-Saloon League of New York, made this comment: "I think that Governor Smith has made the mistake of his life. As far as prohibition is concerned, it will all

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

For Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature; moderate westerly winds. For New England: Fair tonight and Sunday; slightly lower temperature tonight; moderate west and northwest winds.

Weather Outlook

The outlook is for generally fair weather Saturday and Sunday throughout the eastern states. Temperatures will continue above the normal generally east of the Mississippi River Saturday and Sunday, but with a probability of slightly lower temperature Sunday in New England and eastern New York.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)			
Albany	51	Kansas City	73
Atlantic City	74	Memphis	72
Boston	68	Montreal	62
Calgary	62	Nantucket	62
Charleston	74	New Orleans	76
Chicago	72	New York	72
Denver	52	Philadelphia	76
Des Moines	70	Pittsburgh	72
Eastport	62	Portland, Me.	70
Galveston	78	Portland, Ore.	50
Hatteras	74	St. Louis	70
Helena	52	St. Paul	70
Jacksonville	74	Washington	74

EDDY Refrigerators

AN EDDY ICE CHEST FOR YOUR SUMMER COTTAGE

DOUBLE COVERS WHITE PINE CASE SOLID SLATE SHELVES Keep the heat out and the cold in—easy to lock.

NO ADVANCE IN PRICES The Best Dealers Sell the Eddy

*Tested and Approved by the Good Housekeeping Institute CATALOG MAILED FREE D. Eddy & Sons Co., Boston 239 Adams St., Dorchester

NEW PANAMA CANAL RECORD

PANAMA, June 2—Four hundred and nineteen commercial vessels passed through the Panama Canal in May, exceeding by 10 the previous record for a month. The May toll was \$1,972,000.

IDA R. GILL

Annuities of All Kinds and Endowment Policies a Specialty Room 235 200 Devonshire Street Boston, Mass.

"ISLE OF PINES"

GRAPE FRUIT

MARKET IS ADVANCING

Naturally One of the Finest Eating Grape-Fruits

Will deliver at your residence within 150 miles of Boston without charge on receipt of \$2, one small box of Isle of Pines grapefruit. Navel fruit. Satisfaction guaranteed. Tel. Richmond 692. EDWARD R. SNOW, 6 Commercial St., Boston.

PLASTIC

REG. U.S. PAT. OFFICE



Women's Plastic Pump in black kid, trimmed with attractive perforation. Patent, \$14.00

Plastic Shoes are comfortable -- always

NOT "after you've broken them in" but from the moment you put them on. And whether you take long walks on hard pavements, dance till morning, or play an extra round of golf.

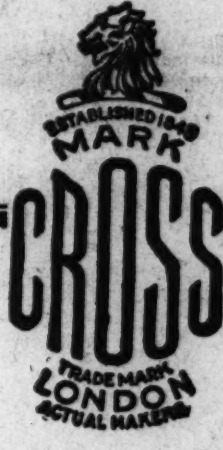
The secret lies in the Plastic principles of right construction incorporated in all the many styles in which Plastic shoes are now made. It will pay you to learn about it. Plastic shoes are easily fitted by mail, but you must obtain them from us. No stores but ours sell them.

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Sweet are the uses of Advertising—when that which passes out of one mouth passes into a hundred ears.



Book style golf score card case; pen; the tough loops holds case closed. Size for cards of various clubs. Black pin goat.

Size 4 1/4 x 3 1/4 \$2.00

Size 4 1/4 x 3 1/4 \$2.25

Tan pigskin, \$2.25, \$2.50

Cross twin box of crushed calf, pastel shades, with two balls of twine; eyelets on front. Size 5 1/2 x 3 inches. \$8.00

A convenient mirror; adjustable easel back may be used as a handle. Plain mirror on one side and magnifying on the other. In small size tan hide case, \$6.50; tan pigskin, \$7.50. Large size, tan hide, \$12.00; tan pigskin, \$13.00

Catalogue M is complete with gift suggestions. It is sent for the asking.

Mark Cross

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Dealers Throughout the World

WORLD COURT SAID TO BE BACKED BY HUGE MAJORITY OF AMERICANS

Adherence of United States to Tribunal Held Aim of 75 Per Cent of Voters—"Hands Off" Policy Fails

By WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD

No political subject is being discussed more widely than "Should America Adhere to the World Court?" Men in every walk of life are talking about it. It is a popular subject of debate in the newspapers, in the forum, the hustings and the street corners. The discussion is not limited to any section of the country. I recently have traveled over a very considerable portion of the United States and have found that everywhere the people are deeply interested. Seventy-five per cent of them approve of America's subscribing to the Court.

This favorable sentiment is not along party lines. Democrats and Republicans are supporting the President on this measure. Back of this almost universal support is an awakening to the rather inglorious part that America has played in world affairs since the armistice. No more gallant, disinterested or noble sacrifice was ever made on the altar of liberty than was proffered willingly by America during the war.

America gave its all to safeguard and protect the liberty of the world. America wholeheartedly co-operated with its Allies in the cause of freedom. After this glorious beginning, the country is asking why, since the close of the war, more than four years ago, it has done nothing to further the cause for which its young men fought. The country is asking why it has withdrawn into its shell of isolation, telling its Allies that they must settle their after-war problems without its counsel, advice, or assistance.

World Court adherents are drawn from "pro-League" and "anti-League" both of whom are equally ashamed of America's attitude. Both feel that America should do something in the present world crisis. They feel that the parable of the good Samaritan is still an effective moral force and is as applicable to nations as it is to individuals. Even the stout isolationist, William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, has offered a bill in the Senate of the United States directing America's participation in a World Court.

While there is a unanimity of opinion among the people as to the urgent necessity of America quitting its "hands off" policy, and while it is largely the League of Nations who regard it as an entirely separate institution which it may join without in any manner assuming connection with the League; and the "Willis," who believe that the World Court is but the beginning of America's final entrance into the League of Nations.

The "Willis" may be subdivided further into those who are bitterly opposed to the League of Nations, but who do not think that the World Court is open to the same objections as is the League, in that none of the subscribing nations to the World Court are obligated to submit their causes to it. According to them the Court affords a means for peaceable settlement of justiciable subjects, which nations have been unable to settle through diplomacy. They believe that it is America's duty and interest to do whatever it can to further permanent peace, but hold that America must not jeopardize its sovereignty by joining the League.

America as an Onlooker
They also hold that America is in a better position as a sympathetic, but nonpartisan, onlooker to act as an arbiter in world disputes than it would be as a member of the League. They would have America subscribe to the World Court, submit its causes to it, pay its share of the cost of its maintenance, under a strict provision that it in no wise, through its adherence, recognizes the League or accepts any responsibilities under it. This attitude is held by about 20 per cent of the World Court supporters.

The second class of "Willis" are pro-League. This group is headed by such notable statesmen as Charles E. Hughes and Elihu Root. While they sympathize with the League of Nations they do not believe that America's adherence to the World Court will in anywise attach it to the League. Their cause may be stated as follows: The League of Nations and the World Court are entirely separate and distinct organizations. The Court was formed by an agreement among the nations, which they signed as nations and not as members of the League. The judges of the court were selected because of their wisdom, probity and knowledge of international law and not as representatives of the individual nations, exactly on the same basis that Chief Justice William Taft does not represent the State of Ohio on the Supreme Court Bench.

The judges are not subject to recall by, nor their decisions subject to review, by the League of Nations. The Court does not exercise any enforced jurisdiction over the subscribing nations. It only furnishes the necessary permanent machinery for the settlement of international disputes, when and only when the question is submitted to it by the nations party to the dispute. Submitting to the World Court in nowise entangles America in European affairs. It signs away no sovereignty rights, becomes involved in no "entangling alliances," therefore the bugaboo of adhesion to the World Court would involve it in the League of Nations is a myth. This division probably represents about 30 per cent of the supporters of the World Court.

Democrats Back League
Now we come to the larger class of "Willis," the supporters of the World Court, who believe that America's adherence to it will be an opening

wedge, a beginning of its rightful participation in world affairs, which will finally lead to a full membership in the League of Nations. This sentiment is almost unanimously held by the Democrats and by a large per cent of the pro-League Republicans.

The principal reason, aside from political agitation, why American sentiment did not favor affiliation with the League of Nations, at the time of its presentation to the Senate by President Wilson was, because it was frightened by the bugaboo of "entangling alliances." The American people were made to believe that such an affiliation would be a repudiation of the Monroe Doctrine.

The sentiment that America should stand alone has grown from the beginning of the Republic. The policy of the American Government has been to prevent any European participation in American affairs, and to steer clear of any association with or dabbling in the affairs of Europe. This idea was firmly planted in the thought of most Americans. It had become a part of their mental makeup. It needed the jar of the World War to arouse its citizens to the fact that America had outgrown its swaddling clothes, was a full-grown Nation, capable of occupying its rightful place in the councils of the world.

Co-operation, Not Sacrifice
A world-famous supporter of the League said:

"Because such a large majority showed fear and unwillingness to accept responsibility, does not prove that moral cowardice is right. It requires time to supplant old ideas. The mass does not move rapidly, inertia is one of its component parts. The people must gradually learn that co-operation with other nations does not mean a sacrifice of sovereignty."

It is hoped by the supporters of the League that the World Court will prove we can submit our international causes to an organized tribunal without endangering our liberties. The League has been the policy of the American Government to settle international disputes by submitting them to a court of arbitration. The League of Nations is only a shadow, that it will prove America can affiliate with a child of the League of Nations without becoming its political slave.

They believe that joining the World Court is only the first step. Many more will be taken after it has been demonstrated that such adhesion is safe. Further affiliation with the League will not be fraught with so much danger to the statesmen who propose it. The present administration recognizes the importance and duty of America to interest herself in European affairs, but so far have been unwilling to face expressed public opinion; consequently, we have had unofficial representatives at all European conferences. This plan has been awkward and unsatisfactory. America has been at a disadvantage in the settlement of reparations, war debts and economic conferences. With the precedent established in the settlement of world affairs, she will no longer hesitate to send recognized American delegates to other conferences held under the auspices of the League, to look after American interests. When this has been found safe and profitable, America will no longer stay out of the League. Having demonstrated its harmlessness, proved its usefulness, America will join the League of Nations, using the World Court as a mounting block.

ZONING SYSTEM FOR NORTH ADAMS

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., June 2 (Special)—Thomas Adams, an English expert in city planning, will soon resume his work as consultant of the City Planning Board. As soon as possible the board will proceed to the task of formulating a zoning system for the city, and devising a suitable plan of traffic regulations. Improvement of the entrances to the city is scheduled for early consideration. Housing conditions will receive careful study. George C. Hadley heads the board. Mr. Adams will come here June 29 for a time and will make a second visit in the fall.

Correct Serviceable Colors in Young Men's Suits

THE colors won't run from sunshine or shower—and the original good fashion lines won't depart from their inviting first newness.

Therefore we can safely vouch for our Young Men's Section as the appropriate place for selections in either suit or topcoat. And young men with definite dress ideas will find it so.

Prices run \$35 to \$50
Ready-to-wear.
(Second Floor of our Building)

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AUTHOR DEFENDS IMMIGRANT COLONY

John Daniels Tells Americanization Teachers It Is Normal Medium for Induction

"For the average immigrant a colony of his own race is the most natural route to the life of America. When he lands he is unable to speak or read any English. If he were to go at once into an American neighborhood, how in the world could he get information? Even assuming that he would be admitted to an American neighborhood forthwith, he cannot pay the price of admission. He needs food and craves the kind to which he is accustomed; he must have work at once, and where so readily as in the colony will he find assistance in getting it?"

These are some of the reasons why immigrant colonies are not only natural but necessary, declared John Daniels, New York, author of "America Via the Neighborhood," at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Association of Americanization Teachers in the Hotel Westminister today. He added that these colonies should be treated by Americans with respect, as a neighborhood which serves as a normal medium for the immigrant's induction into the life of America. He declared:

"If the immigrant is to have his mind free to get a foothold in America, he must feel 'at home' as soon as possible. He must have sympathy, a recognized place in a human group and not be merely an isolated atom knocked about in this strange world. Furthermore, if he is to escape demoralization by the sudden change from his former life, he must have, during the adjustment to his new environment, some moral support and control, of a kind which he will recognize and understand. This function the colony performs."

There are the immigrant's fellow countrymen who are familiar with his former habits and standards. They uphold him in loyalty and inherited standards of America, and help him to absorb them gradually and substantially. **Find Out Immigrants' Part**
Mr. Daniels' plea was that the share the immigrant himself takes in his own "Americanization" should be recognized, and that American citizens should "take him into partnership" in his task, not treat him as an inferior. He said that "Americanization" associations should start with an adequate conception of the term, find out what the immigrants themselves are doing in this direction, and correlate their program with the inherent activities of the immigrant group. He continued:

The immigrant cannot be Americanized merely by being taught to read textbook lessons about it or being told in lectures what he should do. It is the immigrant colonists of today or organize to meet the problems which confront them in their new world in virtually the same way that the New England colonists organized to meet the New World problems of their day. If the immigrant's part in American life is to be of the greatest possible value, it must include his cultural contributions. It is through the medium of his own culture, indeed, that the immigrant most naturally and effectively unites with the land of his adoption.

Officers Elected
Carrying out the idea of "taking the immigrant into partnership," a group of Italian and French immigrants were present at today's discussion. About 150 Massachusetts Americanization workers attended the lecture and the business meeting and luncheon, preceding it, at which Etta D. Ellisworth, president, presided.

The following officers were re-elected for the new year: Mrs. Etta D. Ellisworth, Somerville, president; Mrs. Isabella D. MacLean, Lynn, vice-president; Miss Nellie A. Perry, Quincy, secretary, and Miss Ellen Moynihan, Worcester, treasurer.

QUASHING OF SEARCH WARRANTS IS DENIED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 2—Motions filed recently to quash search warrants issued by prohibition agents in searching saloons here, because the names of owners were not given, were denied by Federal Judge Arthur L. Brown yesterday. The action of the court is expected to strengthen materially the power of prohibition agents to raid saloons and public places. The petit jury was recalled immediately for resumption of hearings on 35 cases which were postponed pending the court decision.

INCREASING DEMAND NOTED FOR TEACHERS

HARTFORD, Conn., June 2 (Special)—All of the four state normal schools in Connecticut are emphasizing the demand for trained teachers, and in their catalogues have embodied articles pointing out that every

year the schools have more demands for teachers than there are members of the graduating class.

"The teaching profession," it is stated, "is so constituted that a very large percentage of teachers drop out each year. If all our teacher-training institutions were filled to their capacity, it would be a long time before there would be a sufficient number of trained teachers to take the places each year of those who drop out, and of the additional teachers which an increasing population is constantly demanding. The demand for well-trained teachers is becoming more insistent year by year. Standards are constantly being raised. The door of opportunity is wide open in the teaching profession and will continue so for many years."

BETTER FOREST CONTROL FAVORED

American Paper and Pulp Men Hear Pleas for Rapidly Disappearing Timberlands

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 2 (Special)—Better control of the forest lands came in for a share of the attention of the convention of the American Association of Paper and Pulp Mill Superintendents which closed its sessions here today with the passage of resolutions and the election of new officers. A resolution, which was expected to be unanimously adopted, admits the International Paper Company as the tenth division of the association.

Urgent pleas were put forth at yesterday's sessions in behalf of thorough forestry control of timberlands and the election of new officers. A resolution, which was expected to be unanimously adopted, admits the International Paper Company as the tenth division of the association.

Dr. Baker told of the rapid reduction of timber in Michigan and Wisconsin and the vast acreage of forest land left unproductive as a result. He said the control of forest fires and application of rational methods of application to timbered tracts, also a persistent campaign of education as to the necessity of protecting and conserving the forests were essential to an effective policy for securing future raw materials for paper manufactures.

"It is significant that the word 'slashing' has become the name for cutting timberlands in this country," Mr. Berger said. "Slashing is a good name. Everything is slashed down, big trees, little trees, young trees and saplings. Nothing is left but the brushpile and a wonderful opportunity for the forest fire which is sure to come and rob the land of all fertility for years to come."

"Forestry control is probably the most crying need of the paper industry today. Let us hope that steps will be taken so that a few trees at least will be left for our children."

At the banquet in Hotel Kimball last night an address of welcome was given by John H. O'Connell, president. William F. Whiting, head of the Whiting Paper Company, spoke on industrial freedom, and Col. B. A. Franklin, vice-president of the Strathmore Paper Company, on scientific management.

Government interference with industry, and production was scored by Mr. Whiting, who deplored the high taxes made necessary by the cost of government and pointed to the need of economy in national expenditures.

Referring to a recent constitutional amendment he said that "the men who founded the country founded it to gain what we are losing today, freedom of thought and action."

BOWDOIN HOLDS IVY EXERCISES

BRUNSWICK, Me., June 2 (Special)—Arthur J. Miguel of Manchester, N. H., was awarded the Wooden Spoon, the most popular man in the class, at the ivy exercises, yesterday, by the 1924 class of Bowdoin. The poem was by John Watson of Jamaica Plain, Mass., and George E. Hill of Collinsville, Conn., gave the ivy oration. There was an ivy hop at night. Throngs of friends attended.

SITUATION IN SHOE STRIKE IMPROVING

Brockton Factories Operating in Fair Degree Except in Lasting Departments

BROCKTON, Mass., June 2 (Special)—With the exception of the lasting departments the Brockton shoe factories are operating to a fair degree. Edgemakers, treasers and dressers and packers have returned to work in such numbers as to no longer handicap these departments and to relieve the situation in a considerable measure. A number of lasters are at work, but not enough to allow this department to keep up with others.

In a statement issued this morning, William L. Douglas, former Governor of Massachusetts and head of the W. L. Douglas Shoe Company, urges the manufacturers to stand firm. "By the present secession," he says, "the strikers would change their contract with the manufacturers into a scrap of paper. In the same breath they flout their solemn obligations they also suggest a new contract which is more to their liking and ask us to believe that it will be kept."

What might tend to have considerable bearing on the situation within the next few days was the action of the Joint Shoe Council, comprising the business agents and delegates from the 13 locals of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union which voted to urge all shoe workers to return to work immediately, pending negotiations with the manufacturers as to wage conditions.

Approximately 100 delegates attended the meeting and after a two-hour discussion it was the unanimous vote that the council should urge the return of all workers without loss of time.

Manufacturers today reported improvements in the situation and that more workers were constantly returning. "The union secessionists continue to keep pickets at all the factories. It is claimed by loyal union workers and manufacturers that next week will see much improvement in the situation."

The striking shoe workers are sending delegations to surrounding cities to solicit funds with which to carry on the strike. In Marlboro it was reported \$200 was collected, and in Lynn it is claimed \$400 was contributed to their cause.

Thus far there have been no disturbances.

ances between the strikers and the loyal union men. With both sides claiming substantial gains, next week should show a turn for one side or the other. The manufacturers continue to spurn all offers to deal with the independent union and refuse an interview with their counsel.

NEW GOLF COURSE OPENED

Mayor Curley and J. B. Shea, chairman of the park and recreation department of Boston, formally opened the new 18-hole golf course at Franklin Park this morning at 9. The Mayor hit the first ball on the course and declared it open to the public for play. Signs have been placed at different places in the new course, warning the public that golf balls are liable to be encountered. W. P. Long, deputy commissioner, was also at the course when Mayor Curley made his first stroke, thus dedicating the recreation ground.

BELGIAN SOCIALISTS MAY BE PROSECUTED

By Special Cable
BRUSSELS, June 2—In connection with the railway strike, the Attorney-General has asked the senate for authorization to prosecute two Socialist senators, leaders of the Syndicate. The request will be discussed on Tuesday.

The police are investigating the origin of 150,000 francs received in a Brussels bank from Berlin for the benefit of the Socialist Syndicate.

SCHOOLS HEAD RESIGNS

MANCHESTER, N. H., June 2—Herbert F. Taylor, superintendent of Manchester's schools, resigned last night at a meeting of the board of education, to take effect Aug. 1. The resignation came as a surprise and was accepted.



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GIFTS
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We show over 1000 Styles in

BEAUTIFUL FLOOR and TABLE LAMPS

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All lamps lighted to give actual effect

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A wonderful collection of the best designs in artistic shapes and colorings.

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Prompt shipment to distant points by Express, Freight or Parcel Post place our modern stores "just around the corner" from your country home.

SEASHORE DELIVERIES
We deliver by our own motors at all resorts indicated on this map. Our salesmen will be glad to call regularly for your orders.

"The Epicure," containing "new and different" recipes, menus, suggestions for summer entertaining and catalog selections, will be mailed upon request.

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Walter M. Hatch & Co
288 BOYLSTON STREET

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On Sale Monday at 1/3 to 1/2 Less than Hatch's Prices



Slide, Kelly, Slide!

THE cat-tails in the Brown Marsh are all fond of baseball. It's odd that they choose such a damp place to play. But they all live near by in little green homes among the rushes, and they find the shallow waters, under the old bridge, the most convenient baseball field.

They have baseball suits—brown velvet jackets, with little flat caps to match, and long, green rubber boots. The boots are necessary, for there's bound to be a good deal of splashing with home runs (and the cat-tails made home runs often). Sometimes, when they slide for bases, mactintoshes would be more practical than their elegant little velvet jackets with brass buttons. But you couldn't get a cat-tail to give up his little brown coat for a curra-bun—not for 20 buns full of currants, and they're awfully fond of them.

There are two teams in the Brown Marsh—the Green Boots and the Tabby Kits. The Tabby Kits are mostly young cat-tails, kitten-tails as they're called by the elders. Everyone is rather glad when the young ones win a game, for they can't run so fast or hit so far as the old ones. Last season, they won 8 out of 30 games, which wasn't bad at all, as they were exceptionally small kitten-tails and their legs were very short that year.

The coach for the Green Boots is a fine green frog, who says a great deal but is not much good on his job. The team is thinking of hiring Bill Toughneck, the eel, for next season. The Tabby Kits are coached by

a darling old muskrat with long whiskers, who knows the ins and outs of swamp-baseball better than anyone in the Brown Marsh. As soon as the kit-tails are big enough to hold a bat, he starts teaching and throws them gentle balls that won't bump their fingers. Everyone in the Brown Marsh likes him and respects him, too, for he works hard for his living, minds his own business and bothers no one.

At the two best games of the season, the lovely Lady-irises come and watch. These games, the Tabby Kits usually lose. They get fussed and can't throw straight, when the fine audience wave handkerchiefs and whisper behind fans. Poor little Tommy Atkins, playing in his first game, when a kind lady threw him a flower, blushed deep red and pitched the ball backward over his shoulder.

The turtles come to all the games and they're very fair and square. They split up evenly for each side of the grand stand and, if there's one over, he sits on the dividing line. The muskrats come with all their families, lunch baskets and extra wraps for the cool swim home in the late afternoon. The frogs come sometimes, though they're not much fond of baseball; concerts and fancy dress balls are more in their line.

And the dragonflies come and are a most uncalled-for nuisance. They holler things at the most exciting moments, when the rest are holding their breath to watch little Johnny Doodle slide for home.

Best it, Johnny-boy!
"Slide, Kelly, Slide!"

ALL WASHINGTON WELCOMING SHRINE CARAVANS FROM AFAR

(Continued from Page 1)

started its trek across the continent at San Francisco, and for Mr. McCandless the journey eastward began a month ago at his home in Honolulu.

Following the official reception, the sojourners will be commanded to answer the muzzler's call to Sunday prayer. Protestant churches of Washington have invited all to attend services. In some of the churches several services will be held. The four Christian Science churches of Washington have joined in welcoming the visitors to their services.

Open-Air Service

An open-air religious service will be held Sunday afternoon at Temple Heights, where the new Masonic Temple is to be erected. Almas Temple band will provide the music for the mass singing. The sermon is to be by the Rt. Rev. Thomas F. Gallor, D.D., with the Rt. Rev. William F. McDowell assisting. The Rev. John C. Palmer, Grand Chaplain of Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, will act as master of ceremonies.

Thus the Shriners' convention begins in song and religious worship. The following days and nights of the conclave are filled with the most elaborate program of festivities that has ever been arranged for a convention in Washington and perhaps the entire Nation. In this program all branches of the Federal Government have given of their resources in making preparations; the citizens of Washington have their committee, and all are co-operating with the convention committee of Almas Temple to make this event a memorable one.

The national capital is decorated as never before in colors of the Mystic Shrine—red, green and yellow—with a liberal display of the American flag. Between tonight and next Tuesday there will arrive here some 200 special trains, in addition to the regular trains. It is estimated that 300,000 Shriners and others will visit Washington during the convention. All arrangements have been completed for accommodating these visitors in hotels, and homes and at Pullman cars.

"National Home-Coming"

For this "national home-coming week," the entertaining temple has arranged a program appropriate to the setting. The purpose has been to portray epoch events in the evolution of the United States on land and at sea. Milestones in the progress of Masonry are also to be depicted in pageants. The Army and Navy have seized the opportunity to display the national defense; the Government buildings have been opened wide to the visitors from afar, so that they may get nearer their country through personal inspection of its administrative machinery.

Big events in the festival are the parade of uniformed organizations in the Shriners' order, the "Congress of the Seas," portraying the progress of navigation in a pageant on the Potomac River, and a street pageant of three parts. One part is to be made up of the military and naval representations, another will consist of Indians, cowboys and cowgirls, portraying frontier days in America, and the third division will be composed of floats, each depicting important events in American history in which Masons took a prominent part.

There are numerous side shows. There will be dedicated the Zero Milestone on the south side of the White House, which marks the point of Washington from which roads are measured and from which is reckoned longitude and latitude. A parade of motor boats and yachts in the Potomac will be held. There will be fireworks and the Army and Navy will give exhibitions on land, in the Potomac and in the air. The "Indian Show," portraying frontier days is also a feature.

"Dance of the States"

The entire program will conclude with a "Dance of the States," in which Pennsylvania Avenue will be turned into a mammoth dance floor, representing every state in the Union, and the finale will be the singing of

"America" by the mass of people. Thus the pilgrimage having begun in song will end in song and the states stepping in harmony between the administrative and legislative branches of the Government, in accordance with the conception of George Washington and other founders of the Republic.

These entertainment features are all incidental to the forty-ninth annual session of the Imperial Council of the Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. The Imperial Council, consisting of representatives from each of the 155 temples in the order, holds its first meeting Tuesday morning with the President of the United States, Noble Warren G. Harding. The council also meet on Wednesday and Thursday.

When Almas Temple made up its caravan for the Shrine convention at San Francisco a year ago, the slogan adopted was, "Washington in 1923." A survey had been made of Washington's capacity for entertaining the visitors, and they were "guaranteed" a good time.

Most Spectacular Jubilee

No sooner had the honor come to Almas Temple than plans were started to make the 1923 pilgrimage surpass all others in grandeur, size and features. Mr. Stewart called a meeting of his divan, and committees were appointed to make the arrangements. The convention now under way is the result of their united efforts—popularly acclaimed the greatest, most spectacular, jubilee in the history of the Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

Almas Temple is one of the older temples in the American order. It dates back to Dec. 22, 1885, when a meeting was held here to consider the organization of a local temple of the Shrine. Present on the occasion were Charles W. Brown, Samuel J. Haislett, H. Harney Hazard, George H. Walker, Benjamin W. Browne, Emmett C. Elmore, George W. Pratt, E. Bowers, Maj. W. Bayliss and J. William Palmer, who became the charter members of Almas Temple.

They were all made nobles by William C. McKim, Illustrious Potentate of Boumi Temple of Baltimore, Md. Mr. Boumi has since taken a great interest in Almas Temple. Being the mother temple to Almas, Boumi has given a helping hand when necessary in Washington, and this has been reciprocated. Boumi Temple has given of its talent to make the present enterprise of Almas Temple a success.

Mr. Bayliss, First Potentate

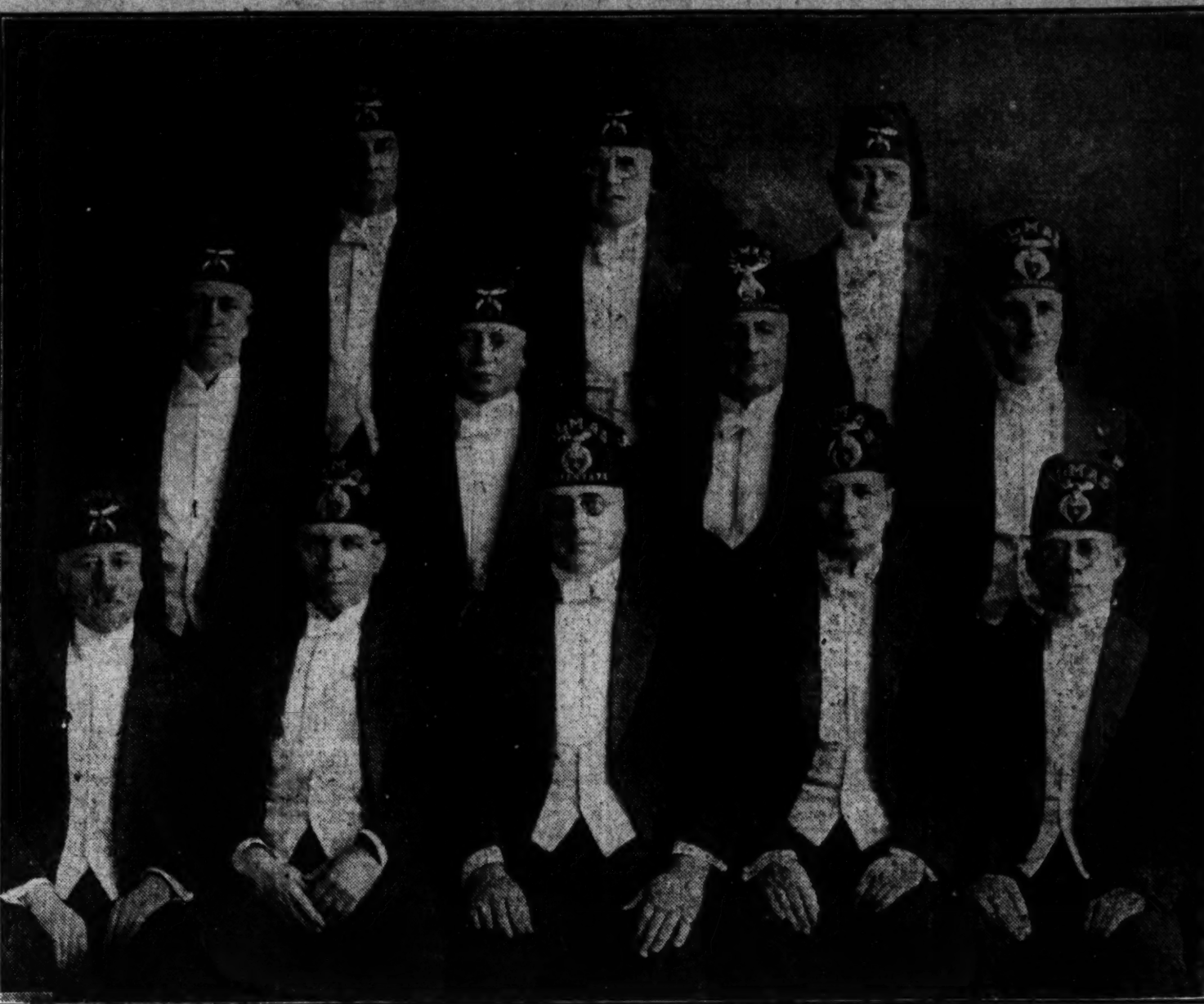
Mr. Bayliss was Almas' first potentate and Mr. Hazard its first recorder. The next meeting was four days later, when Mr. Pratt was made Chief Rabbi and Mr. Walker, Assistant Rabbi. Mr. Elmore became the High Priest and Prophet, and the First Oriental Guide was Mr. Haislett. Mr. Browne was the first Treasurer, having been selected in Baltimore, when Almas paid its first visit to its mother temple three days later.

Almas' first section ceremonial was held Jan. 9, 1886, when five candidates were taken in, and on Jan. 28, the name Almas was chosen, which translated means "diamond." On July 29, 1886, the potentate announced that the charter granted by the Imperial Council, June 14, 1886, was present in the Temple. Noble B. W. Browne

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Get the Genuine article by Mail: Direct from Producer to Consumer. Maple Syrup, \$2.75 per gallon. Maple Sugar, in five lb. sealed tins, 50c per tin. Small cakes, 50c per pound. P.O.B. Rutland, Vt.
BURLINGTON MAPLE COMPANY, Rutland, Vt.

Ask to See
The Rockwell Line of
High Grade
Silver Deposited Glass and
Lenox China
The Rockwell Silver Co.
MERIDEN, CONN.

Nobles Who Are "Putting Across" the Washington Shrine Jubilee



Executive Committee, Almas Temple 1923 Shrine Committee

Left to Right Sitting—Harry Standiford, Executive Secretary; Wisdom D. Brown, Chairman Concessions Committee; L. P. Stewart, Illustrious Potentate of Almas Temple, Chairman; Harry F. Cary, Chairman Transportation Committee; Arthur E. Cook, Chairman Committee on Governmental Activities. Second Row, Left to Right—Ellwood P. Morey, Chairman Housing Committee; L. Whiting Estes, Chairman Committee on Parades and Patrols; Carter B. Keene, Chairman Committee on Law; F. Lawrence Walker, Recorder of Almas Temple. Third Row, Left to Right—James C. Hoyle, Chairman Committee on Banquets; R. P. Andrews, Chairman Committee on Decorations; T. E. Jarrell, Chairman Finance Committee

represented Almas at the first Imperial Council in Cleveland on June 14, 1886.

Thus Almas Temple had its beginning. Other officers were appointed in short time, the band, glee club and other features of a Shrine temple were soon organized along with the program for assisting the needy.

The membership grew rapidly from the start, and there are now some 5500 members in Almas Temple. They are looking forward to the day when they will own a mosque for their offices and ceremonials.

Session in 1900

The first landmark in the history of the Washington Temple was in 1900, when the Imperial Council held its session in this city. Then there were fewer than 50,000 members in the entire order in the country. The meeting did not attract a great deal of attention, but it left its mark in experience with the members of Almas Temple and ever since the local branch has looked forward to doing homage again to Shriners from far and near.

It is told that the advent of the original order swings backward to the flight of Muhammad from Mecca to Medina. The flight of the Moslem prophet became the date of beginning of the Muhammadan era, corresponding to the year 632 in the Christian calendar, and known as the Hejira. In Mecca in the year of the Hejira 25, the Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine was founded, or in the Christian calendar year of 647.

But there is no connection between the origin of the modern order in America to this period of the organization, which was revived some 223 years ago in Arabia, as an auxiliary to law enforcement and the suppression of banditry.

Based on Historic Incidents

Caravans laden with treasure and commerce were lured for the lawless, and riders of the desert swooped down upon the camel trains with consequent fatalities and disruption of trade. There arose again the Ancient Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine, its members pledged to keep the trade lanes open through the expeditious removal of ever so many picturesque plunderers.

William J. Florence, a thirty-third degree Mason, whom all his friends called "Billy," journeyed to Mecca in 1871. Historians of the American order say that it was at Aleppo, historic Syrian city, where the Crusaders camped when they essayed conquest of the Holy Land, that the enterprising Mr. Florence gained entrance to a session of the Mystic Shrine. That he was delighted with the

wondrous sights he had seen and the things he had heard, was obviously manifested. He returned to New York with the thought that a good-fellow burlesque of the somewhat serious Eastern order, might yield to American Masonry an hour or so of play-time.

Medinah Is Largest Shrine

So in New York, on Sept. 26, 1872, Mecca Temple, No. 1 of the American order, was founded. There are now 156 temples scattered throughout the country, with a total membership of 600,000. The temples vary in size from 2000, to 22,000, the largest being Medinah at Chicago. Membership is restricted to Masons who have attained the rank of Knight Templar in the York Rite or Thirty-Second Degree in the Scottish Rite.

Thus to be numbered among the faithful—phrases from the Koran and Arabian Knights are ever a-props—the candidate must not only be a tested Mason of high degree, but he must run the gantlet of inspection by the auxiliary order. A second source of the popularity of the order is the frank and undenied intention of the nobles to enjoy their share of gayety and mirth, and they are proud of their accomplishments in that direction.

The costume is of the most striking Oriental design. Their motto is pomp and ceremony in the largest scale. Along with the obligation of Shriners to smile all the while, they are to make an effort to help the needy in all circumstances. Thus the Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, assumes a charitable aspect.

NEWSPAPERMEN GO TO SWEDEN
STOCKHOLM, May 10 (AP)—Fifty leading journalists from all parts of the world, including six from the United States, will participate in the International Press Congress at Gothenburg, Sweden, which opens June 16 in connection with the Tercentennial Jubilee Exposition. The newspapermen will be guests of Sweden from the time they leave home until they return.

BUILDING SHOWS INCREASE
PORTLAND, Me., June 2—Increased construction in this city was indicated by the building permits taken out in May. The total represented in 221 permits was \$465,708. Last May the total was \$230,485 in 171 permits.

RESERVOIR ISSUE
VOTE IS FAVORED
Maine Commission Chairman Urges Conference at Once

PORTLAND, Me., June 2 (Special)—"I would urge an immediate conference of the business men of Maine to map out a water power policy, and to request Governor Baxter to call a special session of the legislature to submit a storage reservoir bond issue amendment to the people of the state," said Hiram Ricker of Poland Spring, former chairman of State Water Power Commission, in speaking to the Rotarians here.

Should the people reject the amendment, Mr. Ricker would advocate a second conference to decide upon a lasting plan for the development of water owners by private interests.

"There is no natural resource that we have in our State that has been so debauched from good business judgment on the part of the people as our water powers," said Mr. Ricker.

"It is a natural resource, an everlasting coal mine so long as the rain falls upon the State of Maine, and yet through personal and political interests this great industry has not been developed as fast as it should have been."

"If the business interests of this State had got together when this question came up; buried personal feeling and used their best judgment; started development in a broad way, the saving to the people of the State on their coal bill alone would have gone far toward paying for the development."

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Governor Against Sunday Road Work

Maine Executive for Adherence to New England Traditions

AUGUSTA, Me., June 2 (Special)—"Although the roads in Maine, like those of every other state, need to have work done upon them," says Governor Baxter, "I am of the opinion that six days a week are enough and the seventh should be observed in accordance with the long standing traditions of New England."

This statement was made by the Governor in reply to a criticism of the action of the Methodist Conference in York, which passed a resolution condemning Sunday work on the highways.

"The state highway commission is in accord with me and regardless of hostile criticisms from within or from without the State there will be no work done on Maine roads on Sunday if I can prevent it."

"I believe in the traditions of New England and am of the opinion that our entire country owes a debt of gratitude to the men and women of the early days who stood for principle and for the proper observance of the Sabbath."

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WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

EDUCATIONAL FILM CENTER ADVOCATED

Maine Parent-Teacher Association Discusses Motion Pictures at Annual Session

AUGUSTA, Me., June 2 (Special)—Everything points to a certainty that Maine schools will have an educational film center. This was prophesied today by the members of the State Parent-Teacher Association, now holding a convention here. Albert Boston of the Sanford High School outlined some of the higher ideals to be attained.

A report from the Bangor Association told of the purchase of a 11-acre tract for a playground, one from Bath of a plan to assist backward school children and another from Saco to procure a community house.

"The home influence counts for more than we are apt to give credit for," said Mrs. Frederick P. Abbott of Saco, president of the state association. "We can give only that which we have by example or precept. If we are slack in word or deed, if we fret or worry then must we pass this on unconsciously to our children, and all the teachers in the world cannot wholly undo the home influence. Culture is within the reach of the poorest, courtesy is of the heart and without price."

Miss Florence M. Hale, state agent for rural education, gave a talk on the work of her department. "In these days," she said, "many new methods are being discussed by educators. Such subjects as silent reading, socialized recitation and the project method are much talked of in our school work and make valuable material for discussion and information at the Parent-Teacher meetings."

Dr. Augustus O. Thomas, State Superintendent of Schools, said the world today needs character more than it does brains. "Character," he declared, "is not found to be a negative element. It does not consist of not violating the laws of the land, in not committing wrong or crime, in not transgressing. It is a positive entity and requires action. It is found in home life, in student life, it means manhood and womanhood. The world needs it more than brains."

FLOATING DRY DOCK ARRIVES

Boston harbor has become the possessor of an 800-ton floating dry dock, which arrived yesterday after being towed from New York by tug. The dock is 425 feet long by 90 feet in width, and is capable of operation regardless of tide. Originally constructed in New York entirely of steel for the United States Shipping Board, the dock has been purchased by the Atlantic Works, who will operate it in Boston.

MARKETS TO CLOSE EARLIER

Starting tonight, no food will be sold after 6 p.m. on Saturdays until next September in the Faneuil Hall and Quincy markets, although the small stalls and carts on the outside will continue to do business as usual. This ruling has been made for the purpose of giving the thousand or more employees their summer Saturday nights off.

Gold Cuff Links
The high efficiency of our own factory is amply reflected in the quality of our cuff links. Our cuff links are made in our own shops, under personal supervision, and each pair is carefully inspected before being offered for sale.

Our cuff links are heavy and sturdy in construction, and equal any on the market in finish and style.
10-Karat, solid green gold, \$4.00 up
14-Karat, solid green gold, \$7.50 up
18-Karat, solid green gold, \$10.00 up
14-Karat, back, \$10 up
Diamond set links, \$20.00 up

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THE DALLAS NEWS
Is Its Leading Newspaper
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MANDER BROTHERS, CHICAGO
direct your attention to that nationally noted periodical event now in progress on second floor and in the Subway—the

95th semi-annual silk remnant sale

in which nearly a quarter million yards—including leading makers' surplus stocks—are being cleared at

Savings That Range From one-fourth to one-half

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95th semi-annual silk remnant sale

in which nearly a quarter million yards—including leading makers' surplus stocks—are being cleared at

LEAGUE, UNINVITED, IS NONINTERFERING

Head of 1922 Assembly Says
Preserving World Co-operation
Is Union's Goal

NEW YORK, June 2 (P)—The League of Nations is "a state of mind more than an institution" and must be content until the League idea is more universally accepted with promoting international co-operation, in the view of Agustín Edwards, Chilean newspaper proprietor, Minister to Great Britain and president of last year's Assembly of the League.

Pointing out before the commission on international justice and good will of the Federal Council of Churches that the League has no material power to enforce decisions and must have all its decisions unanimous, Señor Edwards asserted that these limitations were not "signs of weakness or impotence."

"Burning Questions in Europe"
"That," he declared, "is the superficial way of looking at it. It is really the consciousness of the necessity of preserving this newly-created instrument for the great work of international co-operation which is its prime and essential object. There is no lack of burning political questions in Europe today yet the League has not attempted to interfere except when it has been asked to do so."

"The League cannot run the risk of blunting the fine instrument which the world succeeded in fashioning after so much suffering and sacrifice. It must be content with educating the nations of the world in the school of co-operation."

Señor Edwards declared that the old conception of the League as a superstate had been proved in actual practice to be a "bogey." The League, he continued, had in not a single case interfered with any nation. Instead, he added, it had settled many important international disputes and had done notable work along technical and humanitarian lines.

America for Americans
Seventeen South American nations were members of the League, Señor Edwards declared, and never during the time they were members had any one of them a complaint about interference.

"And," he continued, "I am an American. I am a Chilean and I belong to the American family. I believe that all the American nations should see eye to eye on all important questions. If we are free and strong it is because we have held together. No matter what has been said about the Monroe Doctrine, no matter what criticism has been hurled at it, there is no question but that it represents the American sentiment that America should be for Americans from the north to the south."

Señor Edwards asserted that it was for America to decide whether it would join the League or the Permanent Court of Justice at The Hague, and that no foreigner had any right to sway that decision.

Lord Robert Cecil Makes

Plea to the United States;

Faith in Diplomacy Lost

LONDON, June 2 (P)—In the first speech he has made since he became a member of the British Cabinet, Lord Robert Cecil last night made an eloquent plea to the United States before the English Speaking Union to join the League of Nations.

Henry J. Allen, one-time Governor of Kansas, who followed Lord Robert, explained some of the reasons for which he said the United States could not join the League. One of the principal, he said, was that the American people had not yet acquired an international mind and were still suspicious of some of the motives of European countries.

Lord Robert, after declaring he had found widespread sentiment throughout the United States during his recent visit there in favor of the League of Nations, said many Americans doubted the pacific intentions of the European states. He sounded a warning that in many parts of the world warlike symptoms were appearing, which were disquieting.

He surprised his hearers when he said there were more armed men in Europe today than before the World War. The tendency of most of the larger countries was toward greater military equipment.

"There seems to have been a conviction during the last few months," he continued, "that force, violence and bloodshed are again coming into power as instruments for settling international disputes. It is a deplorable circumstance that as nations outlive their agonies of war and enjoy peace and plenty, there is greater danger than ever of a renewal of war. Now is the time for the United States and all nations to erect a barrier against this scourge, when the frame of public mind is such that it is passionately anxious for peace."

He said that when he asked American critics of the League what they had to offer in place of the League they could not give even a tolerably satisfactory answer.

Mr. Allen said that when Americans saw the diplomacy of the French in Syria and of the British in Greece it was not surprising they had lost faith in European diplomacy. He believed the United States would join the international court of justice as a stepping stone to entrance into a larger world federation of nations. It would be a mistake for America to join the League of Nations now, when opinion was divided and judgment confused on the subject.

NAVIGATION RIGHTS REFUSED
KOVNO, May 15 (Special Correspondence)—The Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Kelmas, in the course of an interview with a German journalist in Kovno, affirmed the irrevocable determination of the Lithuanian Government to refuse Poland free navigation rights on the River Memel (or Niemen), as, he said, this would open the door to dangerous political intrigues. This right formed one of the conditions on which the League of Nations granted the Memel territory to Lithuania.

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of silk, artificial silk and light-weight wool

are revealed in the interesting Summer assortments now assembled in a special section of the Second Floor

Here may be selected Dresses for the beach stroll, visiting and casino wear; Suits for golf, motoring and tennis; Capes to be worn after the ocean dip or in the cool of the evening; and in addition to these, captivating Imported Sets in various combinations, for the numerous outdoor occasions. There are, as well, Shawls of richly embroidered silk and soft fleecy Shetland wool, for veranda use or between-the-dances

Fasso Corsets

in new models just received from Paris. These fashion-conforming corsets are made of coutils and brochés of selected qualities, and represent the latest achievements of the corsetières, who have not overlooked essential comfort in meeting the requirements of the season's mode

Fasso Corsets are exclusive to B. Altman & Co.
in the United States

(Department on the Second Floor)

Imported Lingerie

in an intimately feminine array of underthings from France, Belgium and Italy

Daintily fashioned by hand, of voile, linen and crepe de Chine, and exquisitely hand-embroidered; many of these Undergarments are obtainable in matched two- and three-piece sets, most desirable for trousseau selection, or as an addition to the Summer wardrobe.

(Department on the Second Floor)



For Monday

An Exceptional Offering of Imported Cotton Frocks

for Misses and Youthful Women

The assortment consists of Hand-made Frocks (a new purchase) of the fashionable voiles, hand-drawn and hand-embroidered, or with eyelet embroidery and real Filet lace; and georgettes and crepe Romaine, some hand-drawn, others ornamented with wool embroideries

at \$14.50 & 22.50

One-third to one-half less than regular prices

(Second Floor)

Imported Luncheon Sets

at less-than-usual prices

Luncheon Sets (13 pieces) of tan linen, embroidered in blue, rose, gold or brown per set \$2.50

Luncheon Cloths (36x36 inches), to match the Sets described above . . . each \$1.45

Luncheon Sets (13 pieces) of linen, with hand-crocheted edge . . . per set \$4.75

Madeira Luncheon Sets (13 pieces), handsomely hand-embroidered on fine-quality linen, per set . . . \$4.85

Madeira Napkins, with hand-embroidered corner in various designs . . . per dozen \$5.50

(Fourth Floor)

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Comprised in the assortment will be several thousand yards of these popular Summer fabrics, in excellent qualities and attractive designs

31-inch Gingham . . . per yard 48c.
36-inch Gingham Tissues . . . per yard 35c.

(First Floor)

Vogue Patterns

For Summer

are on sale on the Fourth Floor

(Madison Avenue section)

WELLESLEY HAS TREE DAY FETE

Undergraduates and Graduates Attend Fairy Tale Play on Durant House Lawn

WELLESLEY, Mass., June 2 (Special)—Members and graduates of Wellesley College gathered this afternoon on the lawn of Durant House for the Tree Day festival and presentation of "The Garden of Dreams," a picturesque and fairy-like tale of the adventures of two children who dream beneath the Tree of Sleep. Graduates and undergraduates alone were admitted, the last open Tree Day having been held in 1921, when the history of China and Wellesley's adoption of her sister college, Yenching, was presented in allegory.

The formal entrance of the classes began, the seniors wearing caps and gowns. Jane Harvey of Philadelphia, Pa., the president of the senior class, gave the address of welcome to the college group. The first dancer was Katherine Shea of Nashua, N. H., who played the part of the Dream Lady's Gardener Boy, and who entered with two golden butterflies; Dorothy Harris of Pittsburgh, Pa., and Ruth Libby of Boston, Mass. Then the nurse, Louise Moffat of Pittsburgh, led in the two children, Helen Bassett, Brooklyn, N. Y., the freshman Tree Day mistress, and Helen Scudler of Evanston, Ill. As they fell asleep, the senior Tree Day mistress, Mary Ives of Delphi, Ind., and her four aides, Josephine Wallace of New York, Mary Hackney of Milwaukee, Wis., Dorothy Borg of Irvington-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., and Katherine Jones of Pittsburgh, chosen as the prettiest girls in the senior class, came to the children attended by a procession of Dream Maidens.

Candy Sticks and Pirates

Mary Ives, the Dream Lady, waved her magic wand over their heads, and all sorts of queer dreams came tumbling over the lawn. There were tall, thin candy sticks with fascinating stripes and candy stick fingers, led by Ruth Pederson of New York City, and including Janet Crawford, Boston; Elizabeth Crater, Springfield, Mass.; Ida Webber, Mount Holyoke; Freda Altman, Dorchester, Mass., and Katherine Pike of Winchester, Mass. Next appeared a group of Gollywogs, with Olive Bond-Nelson of Buffalo, N. Y., leading them, and then a flock of rag dolls, followed by dainty French dolls. Following came a band of pirates, with Mary Hoffman of Weymouth, Mass., a dancing pirate who brought in a group of Egyptian slave girls with Grace Balsey of Middletown, Conn., and Eloise Smith of Norwich, Conn. Among the pirates were Helen Emmons of Brunswick, Me.; Lillian Fritz of New Bedford, Mass.; Helen Jackson of Brookline, Mass.; Virginia Thomas of Plymouth, Mass., and Eleanor Noyes of Harwichport, Mass.

After the dreams, the children awoke and the Gardener Boy gave his spade to the boy-child, the Freshman Receiver of the Spade. The Wellesley spade has been handed down from class to class and is always kept by the sophomores. With the spade in their possession, the freshmen ran to their tree, an oak, whose site had been kept a secret, and sang for the first time their class song and their musical cheer. Every class in Wellesley plants or adopts a tree which is their rallying point on Tree Day and at reunions.

Lorraine Combs of Evanston, Ill., was chairman of the Tree Day committee.

Juniors Win Crew Race

Lake Waban was a-twinkle with many-colored lights last night as the college crews raced and the pageant of floats depicting "College Years" was presented. The 12 floats, each representative of a phase of Wellesley life, were directed by Alva Scott, 1924, of New York, chairman of the pageant committee.

In the crew race the juniors carried off first honors, with the seniors second and the sophomores third. The

cup for the best individual oarswoman on the lake went to Miriam Mayne 1925, of Brooklyn. Miss Louise Dixon, 1924, of Philadelphia, won the tennis singles cup, and the doubles championship went to Miss Dixon and Alice Sherwood, 1925, of New York. The golf cup was won by Jane McIntosh, 1924, of Cleveland.

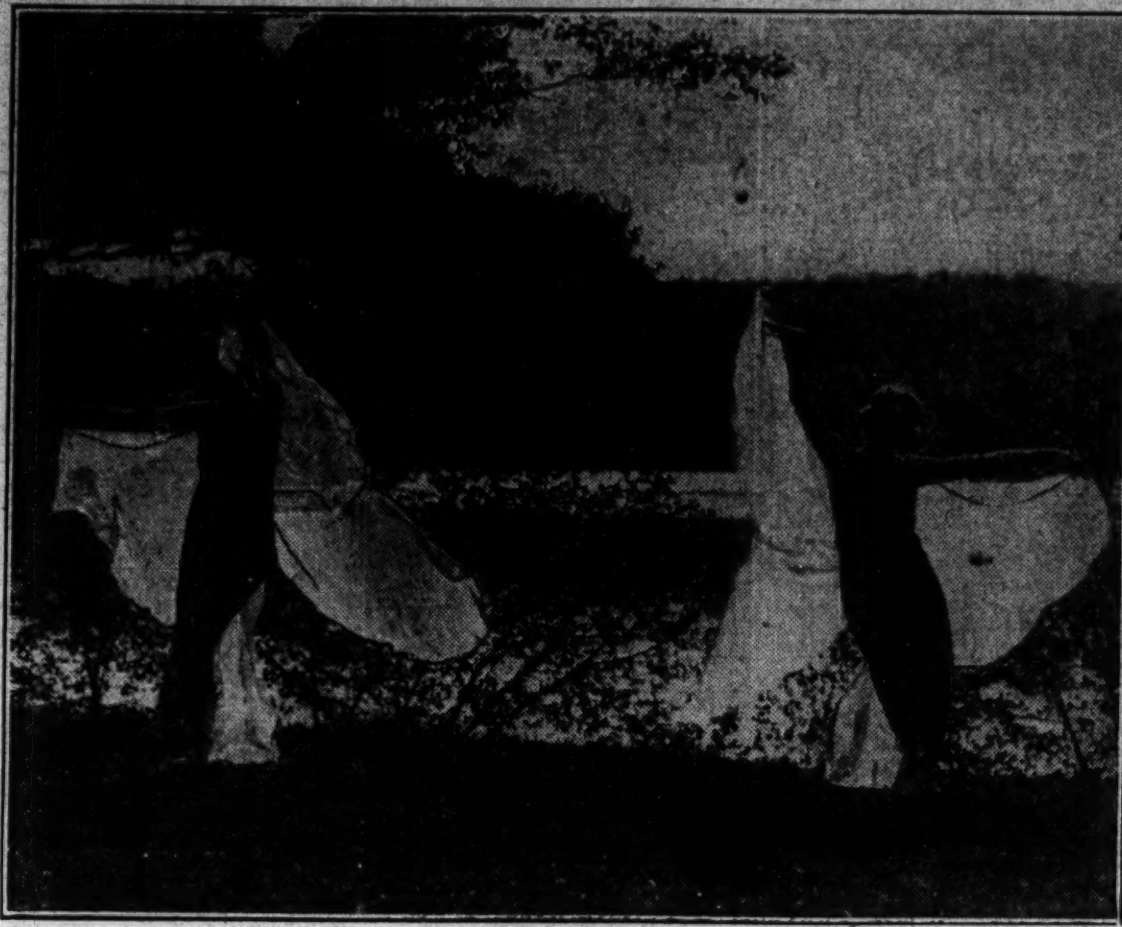
The variety crew gave a rowing exhibition, and the last night program was closed with a fireworks exhibition.

IMPORTANT CASES AWAITING MR. HILL

Coincident with the appointment of Arthur D. Hill, former corporation counsel for the city of Boston when Andrew J. Peters was Mayor, to be an assistant district attorney for Suffolk County, Thomas C. O'Brien, district attorney, announced that he had placed several important cases in which indictments had been got when J. Weston Allen was Attorney-General, on the trial list for Monday. The district attorney also said that Assistant District Attorney Hill will conduct the prosecution in these cases when they are taken up before juries.

These are the cases placed on the trial list for Monday but which may not be reached for some time for actual trial: Commonwealth against H. V. Greene and others, charging conspiracy and larceny; Max Mitchell of the Cosmopolitan Trust Company, charging violation of the banking laws; John H. McNamee and others of the Prudential Trust Company, charging violation of the banking laws; William J. Corcoran, former district attorney of Middlesex County, charging blackmail; Aaron Jacobson and Arthur M. Harvey, conducting bucket shops, and Charles Ponzi, charging larceny.

Butterfly Dance at Wellesley Tree Day Exercises



Miss Dorothy Harris and Miss Ruth Libby



Miss Jane Harvey
President of Wellesley College Senior Class and a Leader in Tree Day Festivities

NEW COURTHOUSE TO BE DEDICATED

Children Will Participate in West Roxbury Exercises

Dedication of the new West Roxbury Courthouse, the imposing structure between Arborway and Morlon Street at the Forest Hills approach to Franklin Park, will take place this afternoon with addresses, singing, by school children and other ceremony.

The architecture of the courthouse, although not a distinct type, favors the classic colonial style. A portico with Corinthian columns of granite commands the main entrance. Above the portico is the seal of the City of Boston, molded in concrete, while beneath are the words, engraved in large concrete letters, "West Roxbury Courthouse." The seal of the United States embellishes a brick facade on one side of the front of the building, and placed in a corresponding position on the other side is the seal of Massachusetts.

Walls of Pennsylvania buff-gray brick, and soft-toned purple and green slate shingles give the structure color in contrast to summer foliage or a winter background. The building cost about \$250,000.

The building will be officially occupied about June 11 by a municipal court and a juvenile court. The two court rooms, which are on either side of a public lobby, are two stories high, and rise one story above the offices. The judges' suite, the library, and clerk of court's office are located at one end of the building, and at the opposite end rooms are provided for attorneys and probation officers. Waiting rooms for the public will lead off the main lobby.

Prisoners' cells, storage vaults and record rooms are located in the basement, as well as a garage to enable patrol wagons to bring prisoners directly into the building, thus keeping them out of contact with the public.

A broad driveway surrounding the building will provide ample parking space for automobiles during court hours.

Patrick J. Brady is chairman of the committee in charge of the arrangements for the dedication exercises. Among the guests will be Mayor Curley, Judge John Perrins of the West Roxbury Court, other Suffolk County judges, members of the Massachusetts Senate and House of Representatives and the representatives of veterans' organizations.

NEW PARKING SPACE TO HOLD 225 CARS

From the fact that no opposition has developed since the street commissioners held their public hearing yesterday, it is expected that they will take for automobile parking purposes the Beacon Street sidewalk along Boston Common between the Curtis Guild Memorial gate and Charles Street.

Capt. Bernard J. Hoppe of the police traffic squad favored the plan, saying that it would provide parking space for 225 cars, thus helping to relieve present congestion. Parking time, which is now one hour in that vicinity, would be unlimited.

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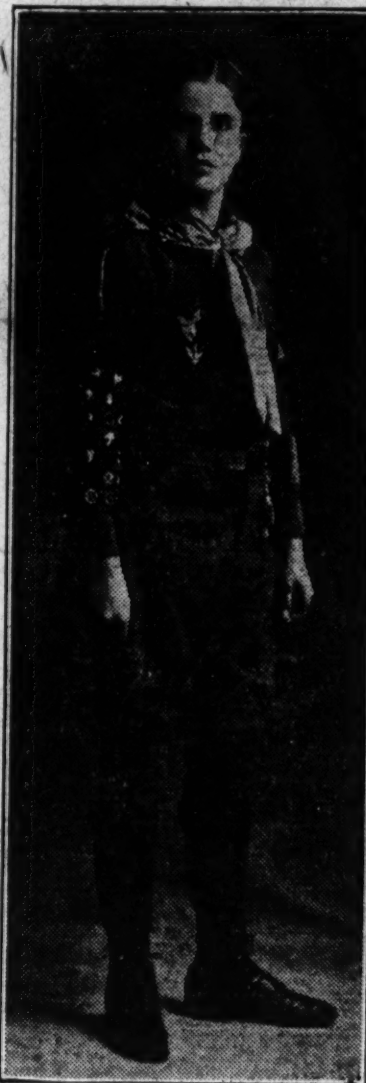
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WORCESTER, MASS.

A. C. BLAKE CHOSEN AS TYPICAL SCOUT

Santa Barbara Youngster Subject for Portrait to Represent the United States

After a careful search for the characteristic American Boy Scout, whose portrait is to be painted in oils and hung in the office of Sir Robert Baden-Powell along with portraits of



Andrew C. Blake
Whose Portrait Will Be Hung in Office of Sir Robert Baden-Powell as That of Typical United States Boy Scout

the typical scouts of other nations, the choice has fallen upon Andrew C. Blake, one of the three "Eagle" scouts of Santa Barbara, Cal.

The choice of both subject and artist was made by Frederick Forest Peabody of Santa Barbara, who developed the plan for an international scout portrait gallery during a conversation with Sir Robert in London.



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WE CAN supply it—from the moderate priced Victrola to the wonderful AMPCO Re-producing Piano. We carry the Best—and treat you Best.

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more than a year ago. Albert Hexter, also of Santa Barbara, is the artist, and the portrait, which will be nearly full size, is nearing completion. Andrew Blake, son of Mr. and Mrs. Glen W. Blake, 1826 Olive Street, is a normal American boy who joined the scouts in 1920. Last year he attended the Principia School, St. Louis, Mo. The portrait will show the Eagle Scout in uniform, hat in hand.

JAIL, NOT FINES, FOR WETS IS AIM

Governor Cox to Hear Enforcement Plea Tuesday Morning

Better enforcement of the prohibition law, with particular reference to checking bootlegging activities, is the object of a conference granted by Channing H. Cox, Governor of Massachusetts, to various organized groups of women and assigned for 11:30 o'clock next Tuesday morning. The delegation plans to point out to the Governor the necessity of definite action to check illicit traffic in liquor.

According to plans, the Boston Family Welfare Society will read its recent declaration in favor of prohibition enforcement, and surveys will be handed in to show that the light penalties now given by the courts to those convicted of bootlegging, do little to prevent illicit traffic in intoxicants. The special object of the meeting is to gain the support of the Governor for jail sentences for first offenders. Fines, it is said, have little terror for the bootlegger, but a jail term is regarded in an altogether different light. It is pointed out, bootlegging "managers" having declared that if jail sentences were given they would find it difficult, if not impossible, to get "agents" for their work.

Among those expected to appear before the Governor are: Mrs. Arthur D. Ropes of Wollaston, representing the Massachusetts Women's Christian Temperance Union; Mrs. Edward F. Wellington of Malden, chairman of the educational department of the Women's State/Republican Committee, who is greatly aroused over conditions in her home town; Mrs. George Whiting of Cambridge, legislative chairman of the Massachusetts Parent-Teacher Association; Mrs. Arthur G. Rotch, president of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters; Mrs. W. W. Osborne of Pinkham, a secretary of the Massachusetts Civic League; Mrs. Henry W. Peabody of Beverly, president of the Federation of Women's Foreign Mission Societies of North America; Mrs. E. Talmadge Root of Somerville, president of the Women's Societies of the Church Federation of Massachusetts.

The parade will proceed from Faneuil Hall to the State House, where Channing H. Cox, Governor of the Commonwealth, will take his place in line with his staff. Thence the parade will go to the Old South Church for services, with the sermon by the Rev. Dudley Hayes Ferrell, Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts. From the church the parade will go to the Common for the annual inspection and review by the Governor, a drumhead election and the commissioning of officers by the chief executive.

GRADUATION PLANS AT BABSON SCHOOL

WELLESLEY, Mass., June 2 (Special)—Babson Institute Commencement festivities for 1923 will begin with the student-faculty banquet at the student-faculty hall on Saturday, June 16. The baccalaureate service on Sunday, June 17, will be in the Wellesley Hills Congregational Church at 11 o'clock. Open house for the students will be held Sunday afternoon at the residence of Roger W. Babson.

The final student-faculty conference will be on Monday, June 18, at Babson Institute Hall in the morning. In the afternoon the new institute campus, the institute buildings, and the buildings of the Babson Statistical Organization will be open for inspection. The commencement exercises will be held at 8 o'clock Monday evening in the First Unitarian Church, Wellesley Hills.

STREET PLAYGROUNDS SOUGHT FOR CHILDREN

In addition to the playgrounds conducted throughout the city by the Boston Public School Department, it is proposed to open a number of city blocks to the exclusive use of children this summer. John H. Noyes, chairman of the Board of Street Commissioners, has some 18 locations under consideration to be announced in a few days. All will be in the congested districts and will be under police protection, open from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Some may be supervised by playground teachers, but in the main they will mean simply a play place for children safe from the usual street traffic. These streets are procured largely through the efforts of the Boston Home and School Association, Mrs. Elizabeth W. Pigeon in charge.

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SPORTS TOGS

APPAREL which plays the important role in Fashionland that Sports Togs do, must necessarily be correct and smart. For, besides performing their usual Sports duties they adapt themselves charmingly to a bit of formality, too. Outfits, daring in color and line, and varied in their interpretations, are here for

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We invite your inspection and will be glad to help plan your Sports Wardrobe, from Accessory to Topcoat. Prices are inviting.

Albert Steiger Company
A Store of Specialty Shops
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

ANNUAL FESTIVITIES OF ANCIENS JUNE 4

Artillery Company to Observe 285th Anniversary by Brilliant Parade

Members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, resplendent in picturesque uniforms and their ranks swelled by delegations from other similar patriotic bodies, will hold their annual parade, church exercises, election and commissioning of new officers on Monday in observance of the two hundred and eighty-fifth anniversary of the company.

The day's activities will start with the customary arraignment of members by the company's drummers and fifeers and will close with an evening banquet at the Copley-Plaza. Capt. Richmond G. Stehr, commander of the company, is in charge of the observance, with Brig.-Gen. Frank P. Cuttack as his adjutant.

In the line of parade, which will start at 12:30 from Faneuil Hall, headquarters of the company, will be several members of the company dressed in the new uniform recently adopted after the style of West Point Cadets. A number of members will be in Washington for the Shrine Convention, but delegations will be present from the Old Guard of New York, the Bristol Train of Artillery from Rhode Island, the New Haven Grays, the First Light Infantry Regiment of Providence, R. I.; the Second Governor's Foot Guards of New Haven, Fusilier Veterans of Boston, Amoskeag Veterans of Manchester, N. H.; Varnum Continentals of East Greenwich, R. I.; the Lexington Minute Men and the Worcester Continentals. Many members will be in the olive drab of the A. E. F.

The parade will proceed from Faneuil Hall to the State House, where Channing H. Cox, Governor of the Commonwealth, will take his place in line with his staff. Thence the parade will go to the Old South Church for services, with the sermon by the Rev. Dudley Hayes Ferrell, Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts. From the church the parade will go to the Common for the annual inspection and review by the Governor, a drumhead election and the commissioning of officers by the chief executive.

DORCHESTER FETE HONORS SETTLERS

Celebrates 293rd Anniversary of Arrival of "Mary and John"

Dorchester has its day today, and in observance of the two hundred and ninety-third anniversary of the first party of settlers on the good ship Mary and John, which moored offshore at the foot of Savin Hill on May 30, 1630, civic, patriotic, veteran, and religious organizations joined together in a varied program of celebration.

The activities of the day began this afternoon with a field day held at Franklin Field under the auspices of the Charles F. Hammond Post of the American Legion. Two band concerts this evening, a drill by the Dorchester High School Cadets, a baseball game and fireworks are on the program, which differs somewhat from the ceremonious observances of several decades ago.

Tomorrow evening will be given over to a more serious observance of the courage of the early settlers in the new and unbroken land. Church services will be held jointly by the First Parish Church and the Second Church in the latter edifice. One interesting feature will be the singing of a hymn composed and sung by the first settlers.

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Window Shades Paints
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Expert Fur Repair Work and Remodeling
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Noted War Medals Collection on View at Fine Arts Museum

335 Medals and 158 Orders in Mr. Gifford's Exhibit—Including Cromwell Award of 1650

"It seems just a bit queer," remarked the attendant as the visitor entered the Double Dragon in a show case of the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston, "to handle decorations by the basketful, when most people would give so much to have just one." Yet he continued to pin shining breast stars and many-hued medallions with colored ribbons and bars above row after row of medals bestowed as honors in a hundred wars. Almost every nation and every war fought during the last 250 years was represented, and still there seemed not room to hang them all.

This collection, the property of Carlton S. Gifford, a Fellow of the American Numismatic Society and several similar organizations in Europe, opened to the public this morning to continue through the summer months, although the names of each medal will not be added for several days, to complete the usefulness of the collection to the average visitor.

The collection is the only one of its kind in New England, and one of the four greatest private collections in the United States—one expert even going so far as to pronounce it one of the two most important in the world. Its oldest medal dates from 1650, and was given by Oliver Cromwell to his soldiers who distinguished themselves in the Battle of Dunbar, when his forces were victorious over the Royalists. It is also the first medal known to have been given alike to officers and privates.

Besides medals awarded for bravery on the field of battle are those for Arctic discovery and for heroism in a dozen ways. The first Red Cross medal, struck during the Franco-Prussian

War of 1870-71, is among the others, and also several extremely rare decorations given by the Boer Republic, and there are, of course, numerous British medals given those who fought on the other side in the Boer War.

Some of the campaigns or battles represented are the Crimea, Waterloo, the Nile, Manila, Cuba, and the last Great War, while the orders of the Garter, the Bath, the Legion of Honor, and the Rising Sun are typical of the much prized baubles of royalty which glitter above the grim war medals. Great Britain is perhaps more fully represented than any other single country, a long line of medals bearing the image of Queen Victoria and given the veterans of many a colonial campaign. Some medals were given by the old East India Company, and Earl Howe's Anchor of the "Glorious First of June, 1794," is one of the most picturesque.

Some of the medals which bear the image of Napoleon III of France are suspended from ribbons which tell graphically of the campaign for which they were bestowed. His award for valor during his expedition to China hangs from a brilliant yellow bit of silk with Chinese characters thereon, while his expedition to Mexico is commemorated by a medal depending from a ribbon with the Mexican eagle, in full color, worked on it.

Almost every country of recent history is represented, there being 335 medals and 158 orders in the collection. The more recent ones have not been forgotten, and the honors given by the United States and the Allies, as well as Germany, during the recent conflict appear in number.

NOVA SCOTIA APPLES TO ENTER EXPOSITION

AMHERST, Mass., June 1 (Special)—Nova Scotia apple growers have asked that they be permitted to participate in the Eastern Apple Exposition and Fruit Show that the New England and North Atlantic states plan to hold in New York City the week of Nov. 3 to 10. A telegram from a Nova Scotia association of growers whose orchards lie in the famous Annapolis Valley apple section was read at the last meeting of the exhibit committee of the Eastern Apple Exposition and was favorably received. The fruit growers committee expects one of the most interesting of its exhibits to come from Annapolis Valley growers whose apples are not as widely known in Boston and New York as would be the case if they were not so largely shipped overseas.

PROSECUTING STAFF INCREASED
PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 2—Two new members have been added to the staff of the United States District Attorney, Norman S. Case, here on authority from the Attorney-General at Washington. Albert N. Peterson becomes a special assistant to the United States attorney and Wallace R. Chandler Jr., an assistant district attorney. Both men are veterans of the World War and among the youngest members of the Rhode Island Bar Association. Both are natives and residents of Providence.

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COATS SUITS DRESSES
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Individual, Yet Inexpensive

GEORGE T. ANGELL CENTENNIAL RECALLS HUMANITARIAN'S ACTS

Animals' Best Friend and One of S. P. C. A. Founders
Devoted Life to Philanthropy—Was Peace Advocate

I would not enter on my list of friends (though graced with polished manners and fine sense) yet wanting sensibility the man who needlessly sets foot upon a worm.

So ran the verses from Cowper that captioned for so many years the title page of *Our Dumb Animals*, and so it runs still in the thought of many a man and woman who in childhood absorbed its message through many readings. A little complex it seemed to the small child; but how warm was the glow of satisfaction that came with mastery of its meaning. Was it chosen because it required the study that would make it remembered?

It is not unlikely. The man responsible for the choice of the verses, for the publication of the periodical, and to a large extent for the inauguration and growth of the entire humane movement in the United States was a man of shrewd foresight as well as of deep sympathy for mankind and beast. George T. Angell, whose centenary falls on June 5, was forever tilting at something, but he was no Don Quixote. His joust had usually been planned in advance, with Yankee cunning, and his strategy was as effective when he fought for animals and for oppressed mankind as when he was merely battling for a client.

Characteristics Recalled
Some of the characteristics of Mr. Angell were recalled yesterday by Mrs. Angell in talking with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor at her Boston home. Their marriage in the year 1873 is thus recorded by Mr. Angell: "Nov. 7 I was married to Eliza A. Martin of Nahant, formerly Eliza A. Mattison of Northfield, Mass., and thereby secured a good wife and happy home to help in future labors." Behind this simple statement lies a remarkable instance of marital devotion and mutual helpfulness.

It was through Mr. Angell's labors for animals that he first attracted the interest of his future wife. She was in Florida, she said yesterday, when in 1868 the first number of *Our Dumb Animals* was published. Who, she wondered, is George T. Angell? The paper so challenged her interest that she wrote to Boston for more copies, and received a large package of them. These she personally distributed in the little town she was then living in.

Mrs. Martin met Mr. Angell for the first time while he was carrying on his vigorous campaign to improve the conditions of transportation and slaughter of animals. From the time they were married, she said yesterday, she took an active part in all Mr. Angell's work, accompanying him on all his trips, helping him with his heavy correspondence, and acting as critic of his writings.

Mrs. Angell Still Active
Mrs. Angell still continues her active interest in behalf of humane work, though of course in modified form. She is looking forward to attending, on Oct. 22-27, the world conference on humane matters to be held in New York under the auspices of the American Humane Association, of which Dr. W. O. Stillman is president. Dr. Stillman and Dr. Francis H.

Rowley of Boston, president of the American Humane Education Society, Mrs. Angell regards as the wearers of the mantle of Mr. Angell.

Dumb animals were not the only beneficiaries of Mr. Angell's life. In advance of his time, he strove for the abolition of war as a means of settling international disputes. It is extraordinary in looking back today to find that Mr. Angell advocated many years ago methods of war prevention which are being put forward in these days by some of the world's most prominent statesmen. For America in particular, he urged a referendum on declaration of war: "I think one of our first steps should be to amend our Constitution that war shall never be declared except by a majority vote of the whole Nation; and on that question every wife and mother who has husband or son liable to military duty should be permitted to vote."

Strong Peace Advocate
Mr. Angell placed great faith in the power of the Christian church to stop wars. "When the next war threatens," he wrote, "let the clergy of all denominations meet in every city and town and petition Congress to settle the dispute by arbitration." And his remarkable fair for modern publicity methods is revealed in the following additional suggestion: "Let every Christian wife and mother, when war threatens, wear some emblem of mourning until the danger is past." Finally, he was tireless in advocating education, particularly of school children, in the causes of war and the practicability of peace.

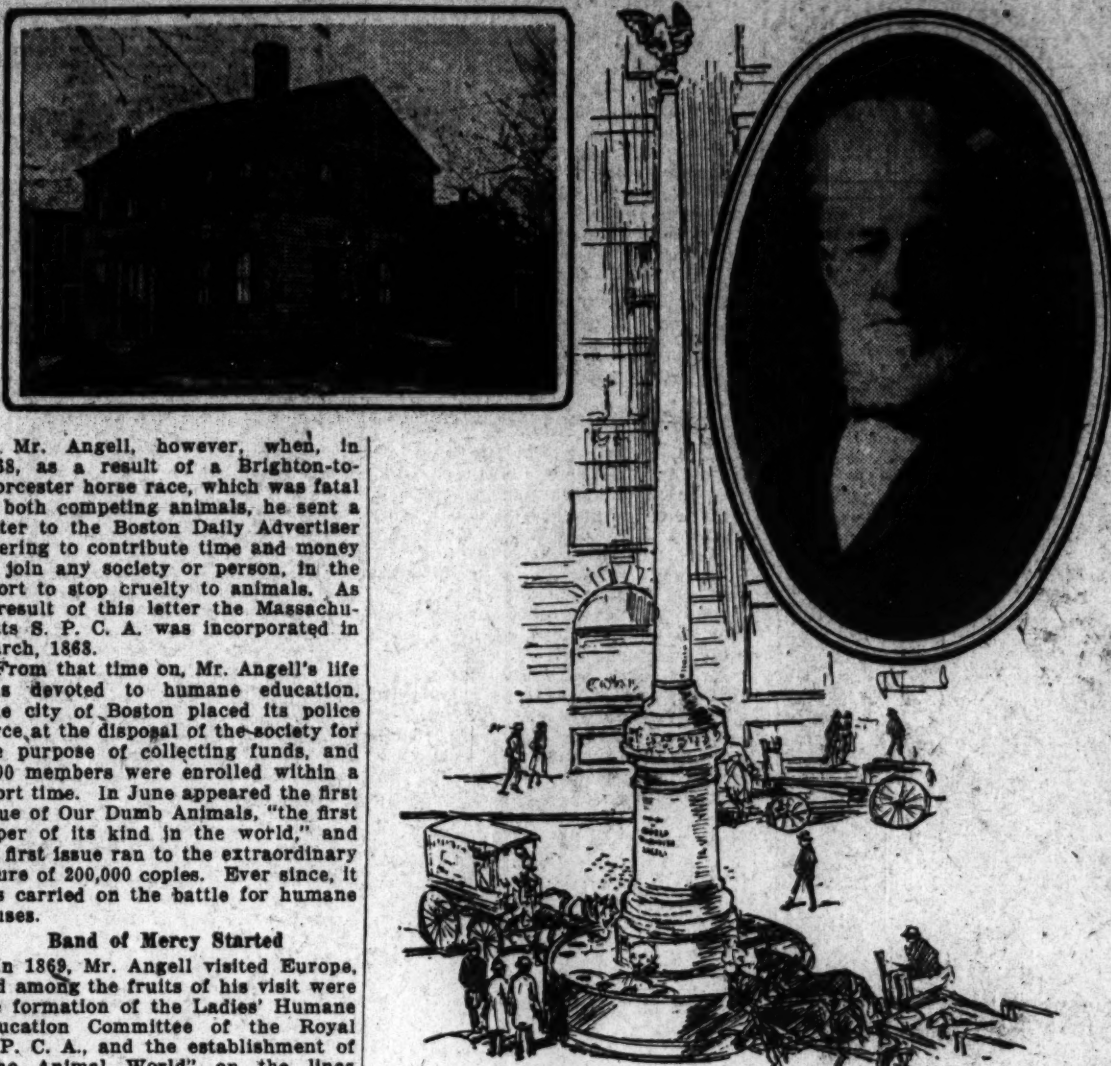
In attacking evils, Mr. Angell's lance knew no friends, was awed by no great names. So severe were his denunciations of Theodore Roosevelt as hunter and war apologist that "Our Dumb Animals" was excluded from the schools of Washington while Roosevelt was president.

Visitation, of course, was early and always a target of attack. He obtained the passage of a law in Massachusetts forbidding vivisection in the public schools, and he wrote and spoke ceaselessly on the inhumanity and the medical futility of the practice.

The romance of the American self-made man is well exemplified in Mr. Angell's life; but it is a romance of service, not of self-aggrandizement. Born in Southbridge, Mass., June 5, 1823, he was educated at Dartmouth College, helping his mother to meet expenses by teaching. He was graduated in 1846, several hundred dollars in debt. He studied law in Boston, supporting himself by teaching, and rapidly established a successful practice. He had always been deeply sensitive to the suffering of animals, and after 23 years of practice of his profession withdrew from it to devote himself wholly to philanthropic work. In 1864 he drew a will providing that the residue of his estate be given to humane education.

Action Follows Horse Race
The first American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was founded by Henry Bergh, in New York, in 1866. Its existence was not known

George T. Angell Centennial to Be Observed June 5



Mr. Angell, known as "The Animals' Best Friend," and his birthplace in Southbridge, Mass. Sketch shows Memorial to the Noted Humanitarian Erected in Post Office Square, Boston. Mr. Angell Was One of the Founders of the Massachusetts S. P. C. A. in 1868

to Mr. Angell, however, when, in 1868, as a result of a Brighton-to-Worcester horse race, which was fatal to both competing animals, he sent a letter to the Boston Daily Advertiser offering to contribute time and money or join any society or person, in the effort to stop cruelty to animals. As a result of this letter the Massachusetts S. P. C. A. was incorporated in March, 1868.

From that time on, Mr. Angell's life was devoted to humane education. The city of Boston placed its police force at the disposal of the society for the purpose of collecting funds, and 1800 members were enrolled within a short time. In June appeared the first issue of *Our Dumb Animals*, "the first paper of its kind in the world," and its first issue ran to the extraordinary figure of 200,000 copies. Ever since, it has carried on the battle for humane causes.

Band of Mercy Started
In 1869, Mr. Angell visited Europe, and among the fruits of his visit were the formation of the Ladies' Humane Education Committee of the Royal S. P. C. A., and the establishment of "The Animal World" on the lines of "Our Dumb Animals." After his return to the United States, he promoted the formation of humane societies in Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Hartford, Washington, St. Augustine and many other cities.

In 1882, with the help of the Rev. Thomas Timmins, a clergyman who had been engaged in Band of Mercy work in England, Mr. Angell started the American Band of Mercy, which spread rapidly through America and into several foreign countries. More than 142,600, with a membership estimated at more than 4,000,000, have been organized.

In 1889, to meet the demand for a national non-prosecuting society, Mr. Angell organized the American Humane Education Society, which took over the educational work formerly carried on by the existing societies and extended it widely. The new society brought out the first American edition of "Black Beauty," by Anna Sewall, the autobiography of an English horse, described by Mr. Angell as "The 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' of the Horse." Later it published other animal stories, several of which are still "good sellers." A few years ago the society produced the first distinctively humane education film, based on Longfellow's poem, "The Bell of Atri."

DUTCH HELP FRANCE REBUILD EXCHANGES

THE HAGUE, May 8 (Special Correspondence)—Recently M. Reibel, Minister of the Liberated Areas, visited the village of Eparges, in order to inaugurate its rebuilding by Dutch contributions.

At the same time, the French Ambassador at The Hague, Charles Benoit, accompanied by the French Consul for Amsterdam, visited the cemetery at Muldersberg, where he placed a wreath of flowers in the name of the French Government on the tomb of A. S. van Wessel, a Dutch Jeweller, who had contributed a large sum of money toward the restoration. The Ambassador announced that the President of the Republic had had the late Mr. Van Wessel's name inscribed in the list of the Order of the Legion of Honor.

SOVIETS INVITE FINNS

PRINCE RUPERT, May 26 (Special Correspondence)—The Russian Government is offering tracts of free land to a body of Finnish Communists who now live in northern British Columbia and make their living in logging operations and working for the canneries. While they no longer live Communist lives, they profess to believe in Communism. They are considering the offer, but have not yet made up their minds to leave Canada.

PACIFIC ISLANDS ARE EXCITING TRADE INTEREST IN AUSTRALIA

Estimate Places Amount of Vast Deposits of Phosphate on
Nauru and Ocean Islands at 250,000,000 Tons

SYDNEY, New South Wales, May 1 (Special Correspondence)—The recent discussion on the island of Nauru and the prominence given to the affairs of the island and its vast riches in the form of phosphate deposits has aroused considerable interest. Today, Australia is taking special notice of Nauru, and is particularly interested from a practical point of view, but the Commonwealth also takes interest in the general welfare of this tiny speck of land in the center of the vast Pacific Ocean. The best testimony perhaps of the Australian administration of Nauru was in the form of a memorandum in the Nauruan language signed by Daimon, the principal chief, and 12 or 13 other chiefs, in defense of Australia's rule: "We have far greater freedom now," the memorandum stated, "than we had under German rule." The memorandum questioned whether other small communities enjoyed as much freedom as theirs.

Six-Year Agreement
The native chiefs further mentioned that the governments of Great Britain, Australia, and New Zealand had agreed to their requests that the present rates should only apply for six years from July 1, 1921, when they should be reviewed, and that when this time arrived, "we shall then receive still further generous treatment from the Government's administering Nauru." The memorandum concluded with an expression of hope that in the near future Nauru would form part of the British Empire.

This clearly dispels any apprehension existing in regard to the treatment of the natives of this wonderful little island, but there is another side, and that is the richness of Nauru, and its value to Australia.

Formerly known as Pleasant Island, Nauru is a diminutive coral island about 12 miles square, situated about 28 miles south of the equator. This island and its nearest neighbor—Ocean Island—contain vast phosphate deposits, indeed one estimate gives the astounding figures of 200,000,000 tons.

Phosphate Not on Coast
On the important question of recruiting labor, the commissioners consult their respective governments. It is of interest to mention that the phosphate deposits are found only in the elevated, interior parts of the island, which is not used by the natives, either for residence or for the growing of

fruit or food-producing trees, and the natives live on a narrow coastal fringe, where there is no phosphate and in which food-producing trees grow abundantly.

Twenty-one years ago the Australian demand for phosphates from Nauru and Ocean Island, was between 20,000 and 30,000 tons per annum only. Today over 250,000 tons is required. It is anticipated that the total output from both islands will before long reach 500,000 tons a year, but to all intents and purposes the supply is limitless. There is no need, therefore, for the Australian farmer to have any apprehension in regard to his future supplies of superphosphate, which he is enabled to purchase at a reasonable figure.

Australia has to thank Mr. Hughes for his victory in securing control of these enormously richly endowed islands in the Pacific. Australians are seeing almost daily how their future is concerned with activities in the Pacific, and that their interests depend upon peace and good will toward her near neighbors in these waters.

AIR SERVICE BLENDS WITH OLDER METHODS

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 21—The speeding-up of the American mail by its transference at Plymouth to airplanes, and the Southampton-Cherbourg air line which is to open early in June, show how air transport can be used in conjunction with older methods. It is instructive to note that these developments are outside the old-established subsidized air lines. The Southampton-Cherbourg-Chanel Islands service will, however, qualify for subsidies this year, and also hereafter, provided it become associated with the new company which is to be formed under Air Ministry support.

It has been erroneously stated that the Plymouth air mail experiment and the Cherbourg service are, or will be, handled by the railway companies. This is not the case, but they do take a great interest in this development and are arranging convenient bookings and time schedules. It was expected that the shipping lines would undertake this business; and at one time the Cunard, the White Star and Atlantic Transport Lines were certainly considering the matter. The arrangements fell through, and a new company, called the British Marine Air Navigation Company, has been formed.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Needs of the National Capital

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

The newspapers could aid the American Civic Association by making known to the Shriners the needs of the Federal City, the name George Washington modestly used when referring to the city named in his honor. Washington is the national capital for each Shriner. Let the needs of the city be made known to the Shriners and individual interest will be aroused in this large gathering of people from every section of the United States.

Washington's chief charm is its trees. The people are fortunate in having a man like Col. Clarence O. Sherrill in charge of public buildings and grounds. Colonel Sherrill seems to really have the interest and beautification of the city at heart. About a year ago he undertook the task of establishing a national arboretum in the national capital. He had an artistic label designed by the Commission of Fine Arts to mark the trees in the parks of Washington. The label is bronze, with raised lettering, showing the common and botanical names of the tree, and the habitat.

Elms and oaks are more beautiful for street trees than oriental planes and sycamores, which to the casual observer look like the same tree. The sycamore in a meadow with a chance to grow to full development is a beautiful tree; but it is too large for a street tree.

The Commission of Fine Arts, established by an act of Congress in 1910, is composed of seven well-qualified judges of the fine arts, who are appointed by the President for a period of four years each. When the people of the United States realize that we are indebted to the members of the Commission of Fine Arts for the Lincoln Memorial, Rock Creek Park, the preservation of the Mall and the Memorial bridge, we can at least show our appreciation by giving them our moral support. These men are a body of experts, to whom the President and Congress can refer questions relating to the artistic development of the City of Washington. According to the plan of L'Enfant, the Mall was intended to be a parkway between the Capitol and the grounds of the White House. The parkway really extends from the Capitol to the Lincoln Memorial. At present the Mall is marred by having the ugly buildings of the Botanic Garden at the foot of the Capitol. Mount Hamilton, east of Bladensburg Road, has been recommended as a site for the Botanic Garden. If some other site is selected Mount Hamilton should be purchased as a part of proposed park plans. It would be an attractive addition to the National Arboretum. A parkway should connect Potomac Park, Rock Creek

Park, Soldiers' Home Park, Mount Hamilton, Anacostia and James Creek canal. A national park should be made of the virgin forests on the Virginia banks of the Potomac from Georgetown to Great Falls. Boulevards should be made on both sides of the river from Georgetown to Great Falls. The boulevard on the Virginia side should extend to Mount Vernon.

These plans have all been recommended by the Commission of Fine Arts. If the people of the United States would give their support to these plans the Nation's capital would become the most beautiful city in America.

BLANCHET C. HOWLETT,
828 Vermont Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., May 26, 1923.

A New Modified "Ground Gripper"

Black Kid,
Brown Kid,
White Canvas



• THREE DISTINCT FEATURES
Broad and Well Balanced Heel.
Medium Pointed Toe with Plenty of Room.
A Smart Fitting Shoe and Arch—No Gapping.
A Supreme Style Shoe which embodies the basic principles of foot comfort.

E. W. BURT & CO.
32 West Street, Boston

Exclusive Agents in Boston for the famous
"GROUND GRIPPER" Walking Shoes

INTRODUCING

THE New

WILLYS-KNIGHT

Country Club

\$1635

Here is beauty. Here is character. The new Willys-Knight Country Club expresses the sport motive with a degree of taste and judgment seldom seen on American roads.

It is a creation in Cavalier Maroon, with khaki top, red Spanish leather upholstery and Brussels floor carpets. Appointments are complete, including five disc wheels, five first quality Fisk cord tires, bumper, windshield wings, automatic windshield wiper, eight-day clock and electric gasoline gauge on dash, and commodious trunk at rear. The famous Willys-Knight sleeve-valve engine grows smoother and more powerful with use. It returns twenty miles and more to the gallon of gasoline.

The Willys-Knight Country Club is one of the good things which you should have. You are invited to come in and see it.

See the Willys-Overland announcements in The Saturday Evening Post

Other Willys-Knight Models:

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THE ENGINE IMPROVES WITH USE

LACROSSE SHOWS
RAPID INCREASEIntercollegiate Season of 1923 Is
a Most Successful One—
Schools Taking Up Game

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 2 (Special).—The intercollegiate lacrosse season closing this week has been the most successful period in the history of the game in the United States, measured by popularity and gate receipts. It lacked the brilliancy of last year because of the absence of international games, but judging from the number of teams in the field, the improvement in the playing of the sport, the financial returns and enthusiastic crowds it was the biggest year lacrosse ever had. Some of the members of the intercollegiate league have been able to maintain their lacrosse activities from the revenues of the games. Others have been making good progress in that direction. That lacrosse is on a tremendous upward swing in the United States, especially as a college sport, is undeniable.

The international contests have increased public interest in this old Indian game, probably one of the most ancient of organized sports. Another factor in the rapid rise of lacrosse is that the game has been recreated to accentuate its spectacular qualities, its speed and technical possibilities of individual and team formation plays. About the only vestige remaining of the old game is its ferociousness. The lacrosse sticks, the goals, the distance between goals, the number of players, the ball, the uniforms—all have been changed. There is no such thing as a dull game of lacrosse, its flash, concussion, speed and clash of battle have been intensified under modernization. The game as played by the Indians was a form of war maneuver, whole tribes being pitted against each other. The goals were from one to several miles apart and any part of the surrounding landscape was playing ground. The contests lasted often days and the game was a supreme test of courage and endurance. The ball used by the Indians was a leather exterior filled with feathers and about the size of a football. The goal was a ring of birch bark, the ball was to be shot in order to register a goal. The crease is the area in which the goal stands and which must not be invaded except by the goal tender and men on his side. The goals are usually 11 ft. apart. The players line up in basketball, 12 on a side. Play starts in the center of the field by what is called the "draw," or "facing" the ball. The solid rubber ball is placed between the sticks of two opposing players and at the referee's whistle the players send the ball into the stick of one of his own side. The ball cannot be touched by the hand except in the case of the goal keeper. The transfer of the ball from one player to another is called "passing" and the stopping of a player who is that with the ball is called checking, this can be done with the body or with the lacrosse stick.

Many years before the organization of the present intercollegiate league, in 1905 there was an interuniversities league composed of Harvard, Pennsylvania, Cornell, Columbia, Stevens, Lehigh, Johns Hopkins, and Swarthmore. The only college not playing lacrosse at present that was a member of this league is Columbia. The organization of the present league in 1905 proved a solid foundation upon which lacrosse has risen to its present prominence. Many college teams have been organized since the formation of this league. It was found necessary to divide the league into a northern and southern division, and last year there were more applications for membership than the league officials knew what to do with. This year it is expected that several new members will be admitted.

During 1917, the period in which the old league existed, the first American team went to England—an aggregation of players from various colleges under the Crescent colors. They won the majority of their contests, but that was the last American team to go abroad until this year and lacrosse lapsed into a quiescent state until the intercollegiate league came into existence.

Grade schools and high schools have been taking up lacrosse recently. In New York State there is a scholastic league of which the High School of Geneva won the championship this year for the entire State except the metropolitan district of New York, where the schools have their own playing entente. In this district there are any number of school lacrosse teams. There were more than 50 well-known teams in the field this year in the territory bounded by Harvard and Yale in the north, Hobart and Syracuse in the west, and Johns Hopkins and the United States Naval Academy in the south.

The adoption of this game by the schools of the country is the surest indication that lacrosse in the next few years will enjoy great vogue. Another indication of its popularity in the United States of America are looking lacrosseward, the women of England and other countries having already organized teams that play the game well. With a few modifications of the rules, lacrosse would be a practicable athletic sport for the women of the schools and universities.

MICHIGAN ATHLETES LEAD
IN "BIG TEN" QUALIFICATIONS

Two New Conference Records Are Established on Opening Day of Track and Field Championships

INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE
A. A. QUALIFIERS

Michigan	11
Illinois	10
Notre Dame	9
Chicago	8
Minnesota	7
Northwestern	6
Ohio State	5
Iowa	4
Purdue	3
Missouri	2
Washington	1
Drake	0

ANN ARBOR, Mich., June 2 (Special).—In the finals for the track and field championships of the Intercollegiate Conference at Ferry Field here this afternoon, the balance of power is held by the University of Michigan as a result of the preliminaries in seven events yesterday. University of Illinois, three times winner of team honors, which was given an even chance, if not better, to win because of its numbers, today ranks second in expectation.

Coach S. J. Farrell placed 11 of his Wolverines in the finals. The only event in which his squad is not represented is the javelin throw. Coach Harry Gill placed seven Illinois, failing to qualify only in the 800-yard run. University of Wisconsin placed seven men, but four of them were in the half-mile test and only one of these is expected to come through the finals with high honors.

Two Conference records established yesterday may be broken today. DeHart Hubbard '25, Michigan dash, hurdlers and broad jump star, will try to better his new Conference broad jumping mark of 25 ft. 1 1/2 in., while M. S. Angier '24 has a chance to exceed his new mark of 19 ft. 10 in. in the javelin throw.

Other records which are expected to fall are the 220-yard low hurdles, with the Conference champion and world record breaker, C. R. Brooks '23, of University of Iowa, listed in a fast field, and in the 100-yard or 220-yard dash, with F. G. Tykil '23, of Purdue University, attempting to repeat his recent dual meet performance of 9.3-5s. in the 100 and fast time in the 220. The Conference record in the 220 was set in 1916 by R. I. Simpson of Missouri and equalled last year by Brooks in 23.4s. This spring he did it twice in 23.3s. or better. The Conference 100-yard record is held by W. D. Hayes of Notre Dame at 17.7s.

Two records of yesterday were broken in the first trials at the events. Hubbard failed to repeat his best broad jump mark, in two succeeding trials. He has done 25 ft. 4 in., but not officially. This is in better than the world's mark. The broken Conference mark was set in 1919 by another Wolverine, C. E. Johnson, with a leap of 24 ft. 1 in.

Angier was unable to equal his first javelin throw, although he has done 202 ft. or better. All the men in the weight throwing events performed below expectations, due to conditions. The chief upset of the day was the failure of F. J. Schildauer '25 of Illinois to place in the discus.

Some discussion was caused by the decision not to hold eliminations in the pole vault and 16-pound shotput. As there were only 16 entrants in the former and 18 in the latter, Referee C. A. Dean ruled that trials in these events might be avoided.

Fast time was recorded in the first heat of the 400-yard dash, when P. C. Sweet '23, Illinois captain, sped to a mark of 48.2s. His victory required a spectacular 100-yard sprint after the turn to defeat F. H. Martin '23 of Michigan. The summary:

First Heat—Won by P. C. Sweet, Illinois, 48.2s. Second, F. H. Martin, Michigan, second, 49.2s. Third, H. E. Hayden, Northwestern, 49.5s. Fourth, J. B. Bier, Washington, 50.0s. Fifth, G. B. Noll, Iowa, 50.5s. Sixth, A. Everett, Ohio State, second, 51.0s.

Second Heat—Won by H. E. Hayden, Northwestern, 49.5s. Second, J. B. Bier, Washington, 50.0s. Third, G. B. Noll, Iowa, 50.5s. Fourth, A. Everett, Ohio State, second, 51.0s.

Third Heat—Won by W. H. Hattendorf, Michigan, 51.0s. Second, M. E. Hilbert, Wisconsin, 51.5s. Third, J. B. Bier, Washington, 52.0s. Fourth, A. Everett, Ohio State, second, 52.5s.

Fourth Heat—Won by W. H. Hattendorf, Michigan, 51.0s. Second, M. E. Hilbert, Wisconsin, 51.5s. Third, J. B. Bier, Washington, 52.0s. Fourth, A. Everett, Ohio State, second, 52.5s.

Fifth Heat—Won by W. H. Hattendorf, Michigan, 51.0s. Second, M. E. Hilbert, Wisconsin, 51.5s. Third, J. B. Bier, Washington, 52.0s. Fourth, A. Everett, Ohio State, second, 52.5s.

Sixth Heat—Won by W. H. Hattendorf, Michigan, 51.0s. Second, M. E. Hilbert, Wisconsin, 51.5s. Third, J. B. Bier, Washington, 52.0s. Fourth, A. Everett, Ohio State, second, 52.5s.

Seventh Heat—Won by W. H. Hattendorf, Michigan, 51.0s. Second, M. E. Hilbert, Wisconsin, 51.5s. Third, J. B. Bier, Washington, 52.0s. Fourth, A. Everett, Ohio State, second, 52.5s.

Eighth Heat—Won by W. H. Hattendorf, Michigan, 51.0s. Second, M. E. Hilbert, Wisconsin, 51.5s. Third, J. B. Bier, Washington, 52.0s. Fourth, A. Everett, Ohio State, second, 52.5s.

Ninth Heat—Won by W. H. Hattendorf, Michigan, 51.0s. Second, M. E. Hilbert, Wisconsin, 51.5s. Third, J. B. Bier, Washington, 52.0s. Fourth, A. Everett, Ohio State, second, 52.5s.

Tenth Heat—Won by W. H. Hattendorf, Michigan, 51.0s. Second, M. E. Hilbert, Wisconsin, 51.5s. Third, J. B. Bier, Washington, 52.0s. Fourth, A. Everett, Ohio State, second, 52.5s.

Capt. P. C. Sweet '23
Illinois varsity track team

today, it is announced by M. S. Good, president of the governing group. The trophy is a figure in bronze, half life-size, representing a track athlete kneeling to tie his shoelace. It is the work of Dr. R. T. McKenzie, noted Philadelphia sculptor who designed the Conference "scholarship and athletics" medal and the "three runners" medal. The title of the trophy is "The Competitor." It is to be given to the year until one team wins it three times in succession. It replaces the old Spalding Cup which was captured permanently last year by the University of Illinois.

Another new team trophy is also to be on view. This is to be awarded annually to the team winning the Conference track and field meet. It is an enlarged reproduction in bronze of the "Three Runners" medal, which is awarded to individual winners. It is eight inches in diameter, and is mounted on a walnut shield.

Sixty games were scheduled for the 1924 basketball championship race of the Intercollegiate Conference at a meeting of coaches here yesterday. The three-year round robin scheme whereby each team gets 12 games and meets every other member of the "Big Ten" at least once in three years was retained despite an attack against it made by one college. The coaches increased the possible number of practice games from three to five.

It looks as though next season will be the most interesting basketball race of many years, said W. E. Mead, head of Wisconsin, secretary of the Basketball Coaches Association. The schedule works out in such a way that the strong teams will have equally formidable opposition. No strong team will walk through a row of weaker rivals without meeting other leaders.

U. S. GIRL SWIMMERS
BACK FROM ENGLAND

NEW YORK, June 1.—Miss Aileen Riggins, Miss Helen Wainwright and Miss Gertrude Ederle of the Women's Swimming Association of New York, and Miss Charlotte Epstein, the champion, returned from their quick visit to England on the Beringia today. Miss Epstein said concerning the failure of the girls to compete abroad: "We feel that the trip was not wasted. Several of the British A. S. A. were anxious for us to have the girls swim, despite the A. U. veto. But the circumstances suggested the wisdom of not involving them in the controversy. The whole case will be taken up by the International Federation next month and interesting developments are assured."

BROWN ELECTS CAPTAIN
PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 2.—W. I. Reid '24 of Pawtucket, R. I., amateur stander broad jump champion of the United States, has been elected captain of the Brown University track team for the 1923-24 season. Reid holds the Brown record for the "running broad jump" of 23 ft. 4 in. He is also a good standing high jumper, having finished third in this event at the A. U. indoor championship in Buffalo junior class.
L. Blanche DeWolfe
MILLINERY AND CORSETRIER
Individual Requirements Studied
Beach 1358
149 TREMONT ST. ROOM 523
BOSTON, MASS. LAWRENCE BLDG.Australian Players
Sail From Melbourne

Melbourne, Australia, June 2.—The Australian Davis Cup team sailed today for the United States. The team, composed of J. O. Anderson, J. E. Hawkes, R. E. Schlesinger and L. D. McInnis, will meet the Hawaiian lawn tennis experts in the first round of the American zone competition at South Orange, N. J., July 24-25-26.

Ireland and India
Share the Singles

DUBLIN, June 1 (AP).—The lawn tennis stars of Ireland and India broke even in the first day's competition of their Davis Cup tie, the two singles matches being divided, when Dr. E. D. McCrea, Ireland, defeated Dr. A. H. Fyze, India, in a hard-fought match 7-5-3.

Excellent weather prevailed, and 2000 spectators were on hand when the matches started. Dr. McCrea won his match from Dr. Fyze more by clever placing and good handwork than by technical superiority, for his opponent's backhand play was wonderful. This match was contested nearly all the way through from the baselines.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	23	11	.725
Philadelphia	22	12	.693
Cleveland	22	12	.693
St. Louis	18	17	.514
Detroit	18	17	.514
Boston	14	21	.400
Washington	14	21	.400
Chicago	14	21	.400

RESULTS FRIDAY
Boston 5, New York 0.
Philadelphia 7, Washington 2.
St. Louis 8, Chicago 5.
Cleveland 17, Detroit 4.

GAMES TODAY
Boston at New York.
Philadelphia at Washington.
St. Louis at Chicago.
Cleveland at Detroit.

LONG HITS BEAT YANKEES

NEW YORK, June 1.—With J. J. Quinn pitching shutout ball, the Boston Red Sox enjoyed an easy victory at the expense of the New York American League champions today. Boston fielded brilliant and made the most of its scoring opportunities. Successive home runs by Joseph Harris and Ira Flagstad, the former's with J. C. Menck on base, scored three runs in the sixth, while a single, base on balls and two-base hit by Capt. G. H. Burns added to the Red Sox total in the eighth. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Boston.....0 0 0 0 0 3 0 2 5-12 7
New York.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-0 7 0

Batteries—Quinn and Pielich; Jones, Mays, Bengough, losing pitcher; Jones, Mays, Bengough, losing pitcher; Jones, Mays, Bengough, losing pitcher; Jones, Mays, Bengough, losing pitcher.

Umpires—Moriarty, Rowland and Hildebrand. Time—1h. 52m.

INDIANS OVERWHELM DETROIT

DETROIT, June 1.—Even the first triple play of the American League season failed to save Detroit from a defeat today at the hands of the Cleveland Indians, who batted four Tiger pitchers for 16 hits and won by the topheavy count of 17 to 4. The feature play occurred in the third inning, with K. E. Holloway, E. E. Rigney, and L. A. Blue participating. Holloway, in his short tenure of service in the box for Detroit, issued seven bases on balls. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Cleveland.....1 0 0 3 0 2 4 1-17 16 0
Detroit.....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0-4 11 1

Batteries—Uhl and O'Neill; Holloway, Oleson, Collins, Francis, and Bassler. Losing pitcher—Holloway. Umpires—Nahin, Evans and Holmes. Time—1h. 53m.

CHICAGO IN TIE FOR SEVENTH

CHICAGO, June 1.—Losing to St. Louis today, 8 to 5, Chicago dropped into a tie for seventh place in the league standing, Boston rising to sixth by virtue of its victory over New York. Browns batted C. C. Robertson.

At all with that "Kind-Mother-Used-to-Make Taste" Frogs Beated Every Second Day from Our Farm. Also Preserves of All Kinds. Luncheon—Afternoon Tea—Dinner. Special Sunday Dinner.

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NOW that the agricultural districts are coming into the market more each day the production of cars, trucks, and tractors is unlikely to decrease. Perhaps the most satisfying part of the entire motor program is the increased activity in the truck and tractor field, especially for the foreign market. While central Europe remains an unimportant factor at present, the southern countries, England, and nations of South America are buying largely and steadily. Excellent business is in sight for some two months to come.

A rather remarkable fuel test was made recently in England. An 11-horsepower stock car, having a standard four-cylinder engine of 45.5 x 110 bore and stroke (1488 cc.), 110 x 90 mm. tires and gear ratios 4, 6.25, 10.75, and 14.5 to 1, running at an average speed of 19.25 m.p.h., covered 118.25 miles, equivalent to a consumption of 54.12 m.p.g., or 64.47 ton miles per gallon. The ton miles per gallon test is not unusual, being very nearly a record as far as can be determined.

It seems strange to find California at the bottom of the automotive list, but figures prove that it has but six cars for every square mile, less than any other state of importance. New York has 21 cars per square mile; Pennsylvania has 19; Iowa 9, Ohio 22, and Illinois 14. California shows preference either for the very high-priced vehicle or the very low-priced one. The population gain in this State since 1915 is 21 per cent, while to keep pace with these figures the number of persons per car has decreased in the period from 18 in 1915 to 4 in 1922.

In 1921 the output of benzol in Germany was 187,000 tons; in France the output today is about 58,000 tons, although the actual output is 12,000 tons a year; and in Great Britain the output for motor fuel is about 40,000 tons.

from the box in the second inning, and hit Ted Blankenship hard. Frank Mack finished up well. U. J. Shocker was hit freely, but kept out of danger. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
New York.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9-31 28
Pittsburgh.....2 4 17-583
St. Louis.....21-483
Cincinnati.....18-450
Boston.....17-425
Philadelphia.....12-298

RESULTS FRIDAY
Boston 6, Brooklyn 6.
New York 22, Philadelphia 8.
Cincinnati 5, Chicago 3.
St. Louis 11, Pittsburgh 3 (11 innings).

GAMES TODAY
Brooklyn at Boston.
New York at Philadelphia.
Cincinnati at St. Louis.
Pittsburgh at St. Louis.

BOSTON BRAVES BAT HARD
Boston had the better of Brooklyn in a hard-hitting engagement at Braves Field yesterday, scoring 11 runs to the Brooklyn 6. Ten of Boston's runs were scored in the first three innings. The Braves made 17 hits—all except W. E. Cruise, who late in the game substituted for Capt. W. H. Southworth, driving the ball safely—and these hits were good for 27 bases. Southworth and A. G. Felix of Boston, and Z. D. Wheat of Brooklyn, knocked home runs. E. J. Genewich was found for 10 safeties but, owing to the lead established by his teammates, had easy sailing after the first inning. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Boston.....5 2 4 5 6 7 8 9-31 28
Brooklyn.....2 4 17-583
St. Louis.....21-483
Cincinnati.....18-450
Boston.....17-425
Philadelphia.....12-298

Batteries—Genewich and O'Neill; Dickerman, Decatur, Ladd and Taylor. Losing pitcher—Dickerman. Umpires—Pinner and Moran. Time—1h. 47m.

NEW RECORD FOR THE GIANTS
PHILADELPHIA, June 1.—New York batted four Philadelphia pitchers for 22 runs today, scoring in every inning of the contest, for a new National League record. In addition to being totally ineffective, the Phillies boxmen were wild and very poorly supported. J. P. Winters had 10 runs scored off his delivery in the fifth and sixth innings. The Phillies succeeded in knocking W. D. Ryan out of the box in the second inning, but after that they were never in the game. James O'Connell made a single, three two-base hits and a home run six times at bat, and accepted eight difficult fielding chances, while

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MISS K. McKANE
WINS IN FINALS

Defeats Mrs. F. I. Mallory in
Middlesex Tennis Tourney
in Straight Sets

CHISWICK, England, June 2 (By The Associated Press).—Mrs. F. I. Mallory, United States lawn tennis star, was defeated by Miss Kathleen McKane, Great Britain's first ranking woman player, in the finale today of the Middlesex tournament. Miss McKane won in straight sets, 6-3, 6-2.

There was nothing faulty with Mrs. Mallory's game; she was simply beaten by a player whose game was better. The British girl, racing from one side of the court to the other with great strides, returned every ball she could possibly get her racket on, and so accurate was she that she ran up a total of 30 placements.

The finish was spectacular. Miss McKane winning the last four games in a row and allowing Mrs. Mallory only six points.

The score of the match by games:
Miss McKane.....2 4 4 5 4 2 3-24-6
Mrs. Mallory.....4 0 1 2 2 4 2-20-3

SECOND SET
Miss McKane.....4 1 1 4 4 4-23-4
Mrs. Mallory.....1 1 1 2 0 1-11-2
Mrs. Mallory advanced to the finals yesterday by defeating Miss E. R. Clarke, 6-2, 6-3.

The courts were rather slow from the recent rain.
In the men's finals, B. I. C. Norton defeated D. M. Greig, 6-6, 6-2.

ROBERTSON CUP HAS
ONLY FOUR ENTRIES

TORONTO, Ont., June 1 (Special).—Only four clubs had forwarded their challenges to the trustees of the John Ross Robertson Cup emblematic of the Canadian cricket championship when the lists closed last night, two from Montreal and two from Toronto. The draw brought the two clubs from each city together, Toronto Cricket Club vs. Toronto Albions Cricket Club, Westmont Cricket Club, Montreal vs. Lachine Cricket Club, Montreal vs. Lachine Cricket Club, Montreal vs. Lachine Cricket Club.

These two matches must be played by June 30 and the winners will then meet to decide which team will play McGill Cricket Club of Montreal, the present holders of the trophy and title, who defeated Yorkshire Cricket Club of Toronto last year in the final game after the Yorkshiremen held the championship for two years.

DARTMOUTH ELECTS LIBBY

HANOVER, N. H., June 2.—K. P. Libbey of Franklin, N. H., has been elected captain of the Dartmouth College track team for the 1923-24 season, at a meeting of 23 letter men. The following were awarded letters by the athletic council: Francis Crawford '25, C. B. Foster '24, H. N. Bates '25, E. B. Blake '25, F. N. Blodgett '25, R. W. Lettice '24, P. E. Walsh Jr. '24, W. B. Nazro '24, J. G. Young '23, S. S. Solitt '23, N. D. Fugate '25, Capt. L. T. Brown '21, Norton Campbell '25, H. C. Swoboda '24, P. Libbey '25, H. D. Sammis '23, E. D. Pope '23, M. O. Skiles '25, M. W. Swenson '23, L. F. Turnbull '23, J. H. Lee '23 and S. F. Wright '25.

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We doubt whether there is anywhere, outside of Liberty & Co.'s own establishment in London, so large an assortment of Squares and Handkerchiefs of Liberty Printed Silk in the distinctive Liberty designs and colorings. We bought this unusual number because there are so many uses to which they may be put. The smaller sizes are most attractive as sport handkerchiefs for men and women; the larger sizes for neck scarfs, bandanas, hat trimmings, table covers, sofa pillow covers. There is an increasing use of them for fancy work. A workbag, for instance, made of a Liberty square is individual and attractive.

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ANDOVER LOOKS
FOR CLOSE MEETFaces Phillips Exeter Academy
This Afternoon in Annual
Track and Field MeetPREVIOUS ANDOVER-EXETER
WINNERS

Year	Points
1885-Andover	46
1886-Andover	44
1887-Andover	44
1888-Andover	44
1889-Andover	44
1890-Andover	44
1891-Andover	44
1892-Andover	44
1893-Andover	44
1894-Andover	44
1895-Andover	44
1896-Andover	44
1897-Andover	44
1898-Andover	44
1899-Andover	44
1900-Andover	44
1901-Andover	44
1902-Andover	44
1903-Andover	44
1904-Andover	44
1905-Andover	44
1906-Andover	44
1907-Andover	44
1908-Andover	44
1909-Andover	44
1910-Andover	44
1911-Andover	44
1912-Andover	44
1913-Andover	44
1914-Andover	44
1915-Andover	44
1916-Andover	44
1917-Andover	44
1918-Andover	44
1919-Andover	44
1920-Andover	44
1921-Andover	44
1922-Andover	44

*First places counted only. Exeter 18, Andover 5.

ANDOVER, Mass., June 2 (Special).—This afternoon witnesses the holiday of the twenty-eighth annual Exeter-Andover track meet here and it promises to be one of the best in years for several reasons.

In the first place the Blue has not defeated Exeter since 1915. In the second place Andover defeated Exeter in the Harvard Interscholastic by a score of 62½ to 42 presenting the strongest all-around team that ever represented the institution. In the third Andover started the season with the youngest and most inexperienced team that ever represented the institution, there being only four letter men back.

As has been the case in the last five years, Andover will have to put up a stubborn battle against its more experienced rivals. Exeter still has the old guard in Lundell, Driscoll, Bingham, and Pitman who were ineligible to compete in the interscholastics as the age limit is 21. These men are easily good for 25 or 30 points. Andover's sole hope of winning is to get the "breaks."

The dashes will be very interesting as they bring together C. H. Borah '25 of Phoenix, Ariz., representing Andover, nephew of the Senator and Capt. C. T. Lundell '23 of Dorchester, Mass., representing Exeter. The field events will be interesting to watch as Capt. W. P. Bradley '24 of Houston, Tex., will compete against T. J. Driscoll '23 of Exeter, captain of last year's football team.

Both teams have gone undefeated this season thus far. Andover defeated the powerful Harvard freshman, 67½ to 55½, while Exeter defeated them, 65 to 63. Andover defeated Massachusetts Institute of Technology freshmen, 102 to 20, while Exeter defeated them, 101 2-3 to 24 1-3. Andover defeated Exeter with four stars of the Red absent, 62½ to 42, in the Harvard Interscholastics. The next week Andover defeated Worcester, 92 2-3 to 33 1-3, and last Saturday the Blue defeated Dartmouth freshmen, 84 to 44, ending up the preliminary season, while Exeter was winning the Bowdoin interscholastics.

In the 100-yard dash, the Blue has two very strong men in Borah and G. Glendenning '25 of Lawrence, Mass. Both Glendenning and Borah have been doing 10s. consistently and will push Captain Lundell closely. Lundell's superiority is due to his experience alone.

The 220 will bring together Borah and C. Hutchinson '23, who won his letter in the 100 last year, representing Andover, and Captain Lundell. Borah, who has done 22 1-5s. this season, should defeat Dartmouth freshmen, who will have run the 100 and the quarter before meeting Borah. Hutchinson should be a close third.

R. B. Allen '23 of Andover, Mass., brother of former Capt. R. G. Allen '22, will be Andover's chief relay in the quarter mile along with A. W. Lord of Lawrence, Mass., and H. Posey '23 of South Orange, N. J. Captain Lundell, J. Prendergast of Evanston, Ill., and possibly A. H. O'Neill '24 of Jamaica Plain will start for Exeter. Captain Lundell, who won the event last year 5h 50 2-5s., should have no trouble repeating. Allen, who won the Harvard Interscholastics in 51 3-5s., should win second place, with Prendergast or O'Neill third.

S. L. Muller '23, of East Orange, N. J., who won his letter in cross-country, and P. W. Rhines '23 of Watertown, N. Y., who also won his letter in cross-country, will be Andover's chief entries in the half-mile. A. H. O'Neill and G. Hiller '24 of New York City will be Exeter's entries. O'Neill, who holds the Harvard Interscholastic record jointly with W. J. Bingham, former Harvard star, at 1m. 59s., should be an easy winner, with Muller, who placed second in the Interscholastics, second, and Rhines, third.

The one-mile run will bring together M. L. Smith '23 of Louisville, Ky., who was captain of this year's cross-country team, E. Chute '24 of Lowell, Mass., captain-elect of the cross-country team, and F. M. Look '24 of West Tisbury, Mass., representing Andover; and J. R. Pitman '23 of South Orange, N. J., H. C. McMahon '24 of St. Louis, Mo., and H. C. Norton '24 of Hartford, Conn., representing Exeter. Pitman on the form shown by him in recent meets should win with Smith and Chute second and third, respectively.

G. H. Larsen '24 of Brookline, Mass.

W. M. Johnston Easily
Defeats Jean WasherBy The Associated Press
Burlington, June 2

W. M. JOHNSTON of California defeated Jean Washer, the Boston star, in their exhibition match here today, 6-1, 6-1, 6-3.

S. C. Hammond '23 of Spokane, Wash., and W. S. Edwards '24 of Brooklyn, N. Y., will be Andover's hopes in the high jump. C. C. Macomber '24 of Duluth, Minn., and E. R. Hollis '24 of Washington, D. C., will be Exeter's main competitors. Larsen by virtue of his performance in the Harvard Interscholastics when he cleared 5ft. 9in., should win, with the rest having an even chance for second.

The broad jump is almost sure to be Andover's. G. Glendenning '25 of Lawrence, Mass., has cleared over 22ft. on two occasions, far better than R. M. Brandenburgh '25 of Pineville, Ky., of Exeter, who might place second, or C. T. Elliott '24 of Brookline, Mass., who will be a probable third.

The high hurdles seem to be safe in the hands of Exeter. Elliott recently broke the Bowdoin Interscholastic record by running the obstacles in 15 3-5s. Second place will be a toss-up between Elliott and C. T. Lundell '23 of Andover and Joseph Vilas '23 of Decatur, Ill., of Exeter.

The low hurdles should be a close race between Elliott of Exeter and Paxton of Andover with Vilas of Exeter a close third. Paxton defeated Elliott in the Harvard Interscholastics by his lowering the Bowdoin interscholastic record to 25 1-5s.

The shotput seems to be a sure thing for Exeter. Driscoll has been throwing the ball over 45 feet consistently. Captain Bradley, who has been putting it over 43, should be runner up with Captain Lundell of Exeter third.

The discus throw is a toss-up between Captain Bradley and Brandenburgh. R. McNulty '23 of Springfield, Ill., J. H. Davis '23 of Kansas, Pa., and Driscoll representing Exeter. All four men have done better than 120 feet.

Captain Bradley, A. D. Kern '23 of Portland, Me., and H. Hitchcock '25 of St. Louis, Mo., are Andover's chief entries in the hammer throw. McNulty, Captain Bradley, who has been throwing the hammer with McAnulty-second and Driscoll third.

The javelin throw seems to be a sure thing for Andover. W. Healy '25 of Atlanta, Ga., holds the Harvard Interscholastic record, has been throwing the spear well over 120 feet in practice and is favored to do so in the annual meet. C. B. Murphy '23 of Detroit, Mich., of Andover; C. Bingham '24 of Lawrence, Mass., captain-elect of Exeter, and C. Kellogg '24 of Philadelphia, Pa., run about even for second prize.

Andover is very strong in the pole vault and should have no trouble in winning the first two places. R. Slagle '24 of Lima, O., and W. C. Toner '24 of Andover, Ind., have both done 11ft. 6in. in competition, while C. B. Bradley '24 of Exeter has never done better than 10ft. 6in.

KANSAS IS WINNER
OVER NEBRASKA, 2-0

LAWRENCE, Kan., June 1 (Special).—One hit, three stolen bases, and an opponent's error in the last of the third inning here this afternoon gave the University of Kansas nine runs which won for the 1923 Missouri Valley Conference baseball champions the first of a series of two games with the University of Nebraska by score of 2 to 0. Another Kansas rally in the fifth inning was stopped by a spectacular catch of a Kansas fly by M. F. Collins '25, left fielder for Nebraska.

Nebraska threatened to score only twice. In the first half of the game a stolen base and an error put G. C. Snaha '24, on third with one out. Infield flies retired his side. In the first half of the sixth with a man on second and third J. M. Davis '25, Kansas pitcher, struck out F. D. Carman '23, for one of the four strikeouts of the game. J. M. Davis '25 gave one base on balls and struck out three. V. C. Llewellyn '24 gave four bases on balls and struck out two.

NOORDWIJK, Holland, June 1 (AP).—In the first round of the tennis singles in the Davis Cup tie between Holland and Italy, Van Lennep of Holland defeated Laron de Murguio of Italy, 6-1, 6-6, 6-3, 6-2.

LEONARD TO COACH WILLIAMS WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., June 2.—The Williams College athletic council has elected Leonard of Brookline, N. Y., as coach for the soccer and wrestling teams next season.

YALE ELECTS BLACKMER NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 2.—S. H. Blackmer of Bennington, Vt., was elected captain of the Yale Gun Club last night. Blackmer has shot at the Yale gun club for two years and last year was runner-up in the intercollegiate.

WASHINGTON MAN
PRESSES LEADERCatcher Ruel's Batting Mark Is
Not Far Short of Heilmann's

CHICAGO, June 2.—Harold Ruel, catcher for the Washington Senators, is challenging H. E. Heilmann, Detroit veteran, for batting honors of the American League. Ruel, 24, is third in batting with a .332 average, 32 runs, 14 home runs and 33 RBI. Heilmann, 35, is second with a .325 average, 31 runs, 13 home runs and 33 RBI.

E. T. Collins of the Chicago White Sox is leading all major league players in stolen bases with 16, only four less than he stole all last season. He also is up among the leading batters. Numerous fans and critics believe that G. H. Ruth will pass the veteran F. C. Williams in home-run hitting before Independence Day. Williams has made 18 four-base drives and Ruth 11. Ruth is leading in total bases with 93. His hits besides those for the circuit including 10 for two bases and four for three. Ruth also leads as a run-getter with 37.

Other leading batters: T. R. Cobb, Detroit, .355; E. J. Miller, Philadelphia, .352; Collins, Chicago, .349; C. D. Jamieson, Cleveland, .342; E. C. Rice, Washington, .339; Capt. G. H. Burns, Boston, .338; Frank Welch, Philadelphia, .336; Ruth, New York, .333; L. W. Witt, New York, .329; K. R. Moku of Philadelphia and C. L. Barnhart of Pittsburgh are making rapid strides toward the top among the batters of the National League.

Moku got 19 blows in his last 10 games, and Barnhart 10 hits in six games. Moku's mark went from .331 to .373 and Barnhart's rose from .311 to .353.

Z. D. Wheat, Brooklyn outfielder, increased his lead among the regulars from 117 to 424. He obtained 13 hits in his last six games. His nearest rival is C. J. Grimm of Pittsburgh, who has 400.

F. F. Frisch of the New York Giants leads the run-getters with 38, and S. A. Bohne of Cincinnati is showing the way to the base stealers with 11 home runs, making nine two-base hits and three three-base hits.

Other leading batters: Capt. W. H. Southworth, Boston, .379; J. L. Bottomley, St. Louis, .376; Moku, Philadelphia, .373; Rogers Hornsby, St. Louis, .370; Frisch, New York, .367; Ross Young, New York, .367; Barnhart, Pittsburgh, .353; Williams, Philadelphia, .351; Bernie Neis, Brooklyn, .345; M. O. Flack, St. Louis, .343; W. M. Bagwell, Boston, .345.

HARVARD MEN GO TO
RED TOP TOMORROW

Coaches F. J. Muller and H. H. Haines plan to give the Harvard varsity and freshman squads, together with the combination crew, only a light workout today on the Charles River. The Red Top party, consisting of 32 oarsmen, four coxswains, and the usual complement of coaches and managers will leave Boston tomorrow afternoon for New London. From New London the squad will go to the training quarters at Red Top. The shells were sent off today on order, be ready for the first practice, which is scheduled for Monday morning on the Thames River.

The last real workout was held yesterday on the Charles. Coaches Muller and Haines put their charges through an extensive practice which consisted largely in drill on fundamentals. The varsity crews were sent down to the Basin, while the freshmen went upstream for about three miles. J. W. Adie '26 was still absent from the freshman shell, but J. W. Lund '26 rowed again in his place and the combination appeared to work well. Coach Haines expected Adie to return today.

The 10 waiters selected for the trip who left for Red Top this afternoon are: W. B. Pringle Jr. '25, head waiter; R. F. Burke '25, C. L. Dane '26, Cornelius DuBois '26, J. H. Durkin '26, R. A. Jones '26, K. D. Mann '26, F. S. Moseley '26, B. A. Wallingford '26, and A. T. Well '26.

PATERSON WINS "BIG TEN" MEDAL CHICAGO, Ill., June 2.—J. J. Paterson, captain of the 1922 football team and president of the senior class at Northwestern University, yesterday was awarded the Intercollegiate Conference medal for combined excellence in scholarship and athletics. Paterson, who was chosen the most popular man at the institution, has had a very nearly perfect scholarship average throughout his four years at the institution.

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Hats, Gowns, Wraps
and Suits

New and "Different" Models in
SMART KNITWEAR
Special Discount Week of June 4

300 Boylston Street Boston

PICK-UPS

A list of baseball records that

he attained such lengths in the past year or two, add a new one in offensive play. It took the New York Nationals every one of the regulation nine innings to amass a total of 22 points during the week and is runner-up to the Tiger with an average of .403. Heilmann still tops the players who have participated in 25 or more games with a mark of .425. Richard Reiche of the Boston Red Sox is third with .382. The figures include games of last Wednesday.

E. T. Collins of the Chicago White Sox is leading all major league players in stolen bases with 16, only four less than he stole all last season. He also is up among the leading batters.

Numerous fans and critics believe that G. H. Ruth will pass the veteran F. C. Williams in home-run hitting before Independence Day. Williams has made 18 four-base drives and Ruth 11. Ruth is leading in total bases with 93. His hits besides those for the circuit including 10 for two bases and four for three. Ruth also leads as a run-getter with 37.

Other leading batters: T. R. Cobb, Detroit, .355; E. J. Miller, Philadelphia, .352; Collins, Chicago, .349; C. D. Jamieson, Cleveland, .342; E. C. Rice, Washington, .339; Capt. G. H. Burns, Boston, .338; Frank Welch, Philadelphia, .336; Ruth, New York, .333; L. W. Witt, New York, .329; K. R. Moku of Philadelphia and C. L. Barnhart of Pittsburgh are making rapid strides toward the top among the batters of the National League.

Moku got 19 blows in his last 10 games, and Barnhart 10 hits in six games. Moku's mark went from .331 to .373 and Barnhart's rose from .311 to .353.

Z. D. Wheat, Brooklyn outfielder, increased his lead among the regulars from 117 to 424. He obtained 13 hits in his last six games. His nearest rival is C. J. Grimm of Pittsburgh, who has 400.

F. F. Frisch of the New York Giants leads the run-getters with 38, and S. A. Bohne of Cincinnati is showing the way to the base stealers with 11 home runs, making nine two-base hits and three three-base hits.

Other leading batters: Capt. W. H. Southworth, Boston, .379; J. L. Bottomley, St. Louis, .376; Moku, Philadelphia, .373; Rogers Hornsby, St. Louis, .370; Frisch, New York, .367; Ross Young, New York, .367; Barnhart, Pittsburgh, .353; Williams, Philadelphia, .351; Bernie Neis, Brooklyn, .345; M. O. Flack, St. Louis, .343; W. M. Bagwell, Boston, .345.

HARVARD MEN GO TO
RED TOP TOMORROW

Coaches F. J. Muller and H. H. Haines plan to give the Harvard varsity and freshman squads, together with the combination crew, only a light workout today on the Charles River. The Red Top party, consisting of 32 oarsmen, four coxswains, and the usual complement of coaches and managers will leave Boston tomorrow afternoon for New London. From New London the squad will go to the training quarters at Red Top. The shells were sent off today on order, be ready for the first practice, which is scheduled for Monday morning on the Thames River.

The last real workout was held yesterday on the Charles. Coaches Muller and Haines put their charges through an extensive practice which consisted largely in drill on fundamentals. The varsity crews were sent down to the Basin, while the freshmen went upstream for about three miles. J. W. Adie '26 was still absent from the freshman shell, but J. W. Lund '26 rowed again in his place and the combination appeared to work well. Coach Haines expected Adie to return today.

The 10 waiters selected for the trip who left for Red Top this afternoon are: W. B. Pringle Jr. '25, head waiter; R. F. Burke '25, C. L. Dane '26, Cornelius DuBois '26, J. H. Durkin '26, R. A. Jones '26, K. D. Mann '26, F. S. Moseley '26, B. A. Wallingford '26, and A. T. Well '26.

PATERSON WINS "BIG TEN" MEDAL CHICAGO, Ill., June 2.—J. J. Paterson, captain of the 1922 football team and president of the senior class at Northwestern University, yesterday was awarded the Intercollegiate Conference medal for combined excellence in scholarship and athletics. Paterson, who was chosen the most popular man at the institution, has had a very nearly perfect scholarship average throughout his four years at the institution.

H. S. Laffee
"The Shop of Exclusive Fashions"

Ladies' Distinctive
Hats, Gowns, Wraps
and Suits

New and "Different" Models in
SMART KNITWEAR
Special Discount Week of June 4

300 Boylston Street Boston

FOUR-BALL GOLF IN
INTERESTING STAGEBOSTON FOUR-BALL GOLF LEAGUE
STANDING

Club	Points
Commonwealth C. C.	40 1/2
Woodland Golf Club	44 1/2
Chestnut Hill Golf Club	44 1/2
Bras Burn C. C.	44 1/2
Waltham Golf Club	44 1/2
Wollaston Golf Club	44 1/2
Oakley Country Club	44 1/2
Waltham Golf Club	44 1/2
Wollaston Golf Club	44 1/2
Oakley Country Club	44 1/2

While the Commonwealth Country Club and the Woodland Golf Club today have more points toward the Boston Four-Ball League team golf championship, than do the Chestnut Hill Golf Club or the Bras Burn Country Club, the two last-named teams are far from out of the running as they have played one less game than the leaders and either or both in the two games to come may overcome the present margin. Based on a percentage average, Chestnut Hill is leading Commonwealth as the winning of 44 points in six games is better than the winning of 50½ in seven.

In yesterday's matches the Wollaston Golf Club made the best showing by capturing 10 out of 12 points from Oakley. Winchester Country Club made the next best showing by capturing 9 out of 12 from the Waltham Golf Club. The other two matches were very close, Chestnut Hill defeating Woodland 6½ to 5½ and Bras Burn winning from Commonwealth by a similar score.

F. D. Quimet, member of this year's United States Walker Cup team and winner of the St. George's Cup in England, paired with Thomas Ashley, made his initial appearance on the Woodland team yesterday, but lost to A. M. Crosby and J. R. Ward, Chestnut Hill.

TILDEN AND ALONZO
TO MEET IN SINGLES

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.—W. T. Tilden, 2d, United States champion, and Manuel Alonzo, of the Spanish Davis Cup team, meet today for the tennis championship of eastern Pennsylvania. In the semifinal round of the tournament yesterday, Tilden defeated Samuel Gilpin, 6-0, 7-5. Alonzo won his semifinal match Thursday.

Tilden and his youthful partner, A. L. Weiner, also are the doubles finalists, having won their semifinal match yesterday. They will meet Watson Knight and Herman Dornheim in the final round. Knight and Dornheim defeated Gilpin and Ralph Horthersall in the semifinals, 6-0, 6-3.

Miss A. B. Townsend of the Merion Cricket Club won the Pennsylvania and Eastern States women's tennis title by defeating Miss M. D. Thayer in the final round, yesterday, 6-3, 4-6, 6-3.

ONE HUNDRED LADIES ENTER
BRANTFORD, Ont., June 1 (Special)

An even hundred ladies will play in the qualifying round of the Ontario ladies' provincial golf championship series on Monday morning, and the 16 low scorers will begin the match play for the championship on Tuesday morning, with the final on Friday afternoon. All matches will be of 18 holes, all the leading players of the province have entered, and the list is larger than in any past year, despite the fact that Brantford is somewhat removed from the chief golfing centers of Ontario.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Nashville	17	17	.500
New Orleans	23	18	.561
Chattanooga	21	17	.553
Mobile	20	18	.526
Atlanta	20	20	.500
Birmingham	19	20	.487
Memphis	18	19	.486
Little Rock	11	26	.297

PITTSBURGH NAMES JORDAN

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 2.—L. P. Jordan of Punxsutawney, Pa., will captain the football team at the University of Pittsburgh. Jordan is an all-around athlete.

TRINITY COLLEGE ALL READY
FOR CENTENNIAL CELEBRATIONProf. Charles H. Herford of Trinity College, England,
to Bring Greetings From Overseas

HARTFORD, Conn., June 2 (Special).—Trinity College is all ready for its centennial celebration next week. All the details for the observances have been arranged, including those with relation to the unveiling of a tablet in the State House commemorating the fact that the capitol building stands on the original site of the college. Among those to attend will be Prof. Charles H. Herford, professor of English at Trinity College, Cambridge, England, from which Trinity College in Hartford derived its name.

The centennial exercises will begin Friday afternoon, June 8, with the class day exercises of the graduating class on the campus. Saturday will be alumni day and informal interclass sports and a baseball game between Trinity and Amherst will be on the program. In the evening the alumni dinner will be held.

Sunday will be commemoration day and Maj.-Gen. James G. Harbord, former chief of staff to General Pershing, will be the speaker at the open-air services to be held on the campus. The Governor's foot guard will attend these services in a body and will be reviewed by General Harbord. After the services the undergraduates will present the college stand of colors in honor of the Trinity men who were killed in the World War.

Sunday afternoon the annual alumni meeting will be held and Sunday evening the baccalaureate sermon will be preached to the graduating class at St. Paul's Cathedral by the Rev. Karl Reiland of New York, a Trinity graduate.

Commencement Exercises

The commencement exercises will be held on the campus Monday morning, June 11. Dr. James R. Angell, president of Yale, bringing greetings from sister colleges. Lawson Purdy of New York will speak for the Trinity alumni and the Rt. Rev. Charles H. Brent, Bishop of Western New York, for the church. In the afternoon the memorial tablet at the state capitol building will be dedicated. Governor Templeton is expected to attend this service. The exercises will close with the senior promenade Monday night.

The college was chartered by the Connecticut General Assembly in May, 1823, under the name of Washington College. The charter, although secured by a group of Episcopalian clergymen, was the second college charter in the country to specify that the college was to be absolutely non-sectarian, both as regards to faculty and students. The first president of the college was Bishop Thomas Church Brownell, bishop of Connecticut and for many years presiding bishop of the Episcopal Church. He was a native of Westport, Mass.

College Opened in 1824

The college opened in September, 1824, with nine students—one senior, one sophomore, six freshmen and one partial student who was not a candidate for a degree. The senior and the sophomore were transfers from other colleges. Included in the faculty were:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Bowdoin—0 2 4 0 0 0 0 3—3 15 6
Bates—0 2 1 0 0 0 0 1 0—4 7 2
Batteries—Johnson and Morrell: Hamilton, Price and Moulton, Karkus, Lumbres—McDonough and Carrigan. Time—1h. 57m.

At that time the college had two buildings, Jarvis Hall, designed by Solomon Willard, architect of the Bunker Hill Monument, and Seabury Hall, designed by Samuel P. B. Morse, inventor of the electric telegraph. A third building, Brownell Hall, was later added to the group as a gift of the citizens of Hartford.

The college held its first commencement in 1827, when a class of 10 men received degrees. The first honorary degree of the college had been conferred the previous year on the Rev. Alexander Jolly, Bishop of Moray in Scotland.

Changed Name in 1845

The name of the college was changed from Washington College to Trinity College in 1845, the petition to the General Assembly asking for the change setting forth among other reasons that there were so many Washington colleges in the country that there was confusion, and Trinity was asked for in order to secure for the college a name which at Cambridge, England, had long been associated with sound learning.

During the Civil War the college was under the presidency of Samuel Eliot, a cousin of the president-emeritus of Harvard. He was the only president of Trinity College who has not been a member of the Episcopal clergy.

In 1872 the site of the college was sold to the city of Hartford, which wished to offer it to the State as a site for the State Capitol. The college moved, in 1875, to its present site in the southwestern part of the city, where it has a tract of several hundred acres and buildings which are considered the finest example of Gothic architecture.

BOWDOIN DEFEATS BATES

BRUNSWICK, Me., June 1.—Bowdoin College defeated Bates, 8 to 4, today in the annual Ivy Day game, and by winning this contest Bowdoin is sure of at least tying for the state interscholastic championship. Colby is the only college that can tie and to do so must defeat both Bates and Maine. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Bowdoin—0 2 4 0 0 0 0 3—3 15 6
Bates—0 2 1 0 0 0 0 1 0—4 7 2
Batteries—Johnson and Morrell: Hamilton, Price and Moulton, Karkus, Lumbres—McDonough and Carrigan. Time—1h. 57m.

Say it with Flowers

Flowers Telegraphed Promptly to All Parts of United States and Canada.

124 Tremont St., Boston. Tel. Beach 6900

WALK-OVER



THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

The Bethlehem Bach Festival

By FULLERTON WALDO

THE annual two-day Bach Festival of the Bach choir under Dr. J. Fred Wille seemed to the critical connoisseurship, as to the lay pilgrims, quite the equal of any performance in the long historic series. Dr. Wille had marshaled under his command, as heretofore, 250 singers, an orchestra of 50 drawn from the membership of the larger Philadelphia organization, and 14 soloists, several of whom rose in place on their terraces in the chancel and declaimed the words of minor characters in the St. John Passion music.

It should not be said—and Dr. Wille would not like it said—that he as the leader was the central figure of the occasion. The major glory is ascribed to Johann Sebastian Bach. But the dominant and animating personality on the immediate scene was the small, eager figure of Wille, leading from a chair half concealed by palms and the outspread eagle of the reading-desk. Not a whit was his natural force or his communicative ardor abated. He gave himself to every page with the ardor of a lover, with the fresh enthusiasm of one discovering the beauty latent in the measures for the first time.

Remarkable Devotion

Through years, a remarkable devotion has been built up between the leaders and the led. Said one of the veteran basses to me: "Every little crook of Wille's lifted finger has come to have its special significance to us. We have learned to read his face as if it were a score—to see in its changing interplay of lights and shades the mutations of what Bach penned."

Always in this Bach music the choir itself seems to matter a great deal more than the individual vocalists, however gifted. To say this is by no means to belittle the contribution of soloists. In fact, the solo voices provide a welcome variety, and a festival several years ago without soloists was less successful; but Bach never puts any premium upon individual importance.

The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor has heard the Bach choir perform the B minor Mass on 15 occasions. When he tires of it, when it ceases to inspire and thrill as at the first hearing, he will feel that he is old and jaded, and should hand over his superannuated pen to a still unspooled enthusiast.

The most moving passage most probably is either in the chorus "Cum Sancto Spiritu" or the immense reverberances of the "Sanctus," with the basses falling on the notes like a hammer in the drop-forging at the great steel mills near by. After the tremendous accent of his dynamics, Dr. Wille knows how to hush away the treble voices to a wavering, ethereal contrast delicate as a spirit-flame, and this was done repeatedly to supremely inspiring effect. When it came to the Agnus Dei, the voice of Mabelle Addison, contralto, rose to its best, which was very good indeed.

Mr. Douly's Work

Nicholas Douly has sung at every festival, and his work through both days was in every respect commendable. In the St. John Passion of the first day he had many long, important recitatives. For these he found an always enlivening and plastic variety. He never let the narrative become an arid stretch of monotony; he sang no measure perfunctorily or formally. Like a proper listener, this keen-scented, perceptive tenor has refused to grow weary of iteration; he sings with the buoyancy of years ago, tempered with experience, a growing reverence, a loving research.

Fred Patton, the baritone, was significantly successful. The acid test is the singing of the air "Quoniam Tu" in the mass. This he compassed with dexterity and flexibility, not letting his voice betray the least flurry of agitation in coping with the intricacies of the florid measures set down for him current calamo with the French horn obligato. That obligato was a similar masterpiece. It must be absolutely synchronous with the voice; it must seem to be singing too, or the effect is seriously impaired.

RESTAURANTS

LOS ANGELES

A Two QUALITY Cafeterias
ARBOR LA PALMA
289-311 Strictly home cooked foods \$11
West by women cooks only, and West
Fourth under the personal man- Third
Street agent of Street
C. O. MANFRAKER, Proprietor

GOSHEN, IND.

Mary Mac Inn
LUNCHEON—AFTERNOON TEA—SUPPER
GOSHEN, IND.

CONCORD, N. H.

FRED E. COLBURN
28 North Main Street
The Restaurant that has served Concord, N. H.,
and its friends for 30 years.

LUNCH Nardini's
CONCORD, N.H.

NORTH ACTON, MASS.

LAKE NAGOG INN
Chicken and Steak Dinners
CHESTER B. BOBBINS, Prop.

PITTSFIELD, MASS.

WASHINGTON LUNCH
Homelike American Restaurant
383 North Street

If not utterly lost. Here was the nearly perfect consonance of voice and instrument.

Then there was Charles Tittmann, who imparted a noble emotion to the utterances of Jesus, in the St. John Passion. Mr. Tittmann had delectable quality as well as ample quantity of voice, uniting ease with assurance, resonance with pliability, and dramatic instinct with reverence in all he sang.

Mabel Beddoe, dispensing with notes, gave herself utterly to the music, and deeply impressed all who heard her. She is of those who illustrate the importance of personality to a singer. Her sincerity and modest dignity, her poise and control of mood as well as command of Bach's measures, won commendation. Hers is a contralto voice equally at home in all parts of its gamut, disciplined and seasoned, and employed with a sensitive musical intelligence always.

Mildred Faas, the Philadelphia soprano whose repeated appearances have been appraised in these columns with growing admiration, was soprano for the mass, and using her resilient, strong, fine voice without appearance of effort she made its tones prevail and her mental concepts effectually register.

Emily Stokes Hagar in the Passion music brought to bear a voice sufficiently incisive, and expertly employed, though her work was somewhat marred by an apparent self-consciousness, or at least the sense of a prima donna's responsibilities; and it is the final triumph of a Bach singer to erase this aspect utterly.

Interpolated chorales were superbly sung by choir and audience in unison, for the audience contains a high proportion of trained singers. The orchestra, with Alfred Lorenz as concertmaster, gave an excellent account of itself, with the flute, French horn, oboe, trumpets and cellos in the front rank of those calling for mention honoris causa. The organ point supplied by the veteran T. Edgar Shields was of fundamental consequence.

Battistini in London

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 22—Again that great singer Battistini is in London, and has given two recitals at Queen's Hall. If he would give more, they would be regarded as a boon by his admirers, for an art so finished, a style so pure as his, stand almost alone in these days when clashing haste heads for quick results. As one listens to Battistini's still beautiful voice, to his marvelous exposition of the historic method of bel canto, one feels the amazing—yet inevitable—rightness of everything that he does. Not merely singers, but all musicians have much to learn from him. Only a vocalist, probably, could appreciate the technical marvels of his vocalization, with its infinitely varied, unbrokenly beautiful shades of tone, the unerring firm control of vocal line, the flexibility, the complete ease and smoothness of phrasing.

But every musician could perceive the musical thoughts which molded the songs to a uniform perfection. Most singers, when doing songs not of the first rank, are dragged down to that level; Battistini, on the contrary, lifts everything for the time being to his own. It is a strange experience to find airs from Plotow's "Martha" or Donizetti's "La Favorita" so transfigured, but it fell to the lot of the enthusiastic audience who heard him at the second recital on May 18. To report every fine performance it would be necessary to enumerate each item on the program—ten songs and four encores, but memory singles out with special pleasure the exquisite renderings of "O del mio dolce ardor" (Gluck), "Vittoria, Vittoria" (Carissimi), and the youthful élan of Rossini's "Tarantella." For once there seemed nothing unnatural in the impulse which swept the audience literally to his feet at the end of the recital.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

HENRY JEWETT'S
REPERTORY COMPANY
Mats. Tues., Thurs., Sat. at 2:30. Evns. 8:30
Last Week of the Season
Fourth Week of

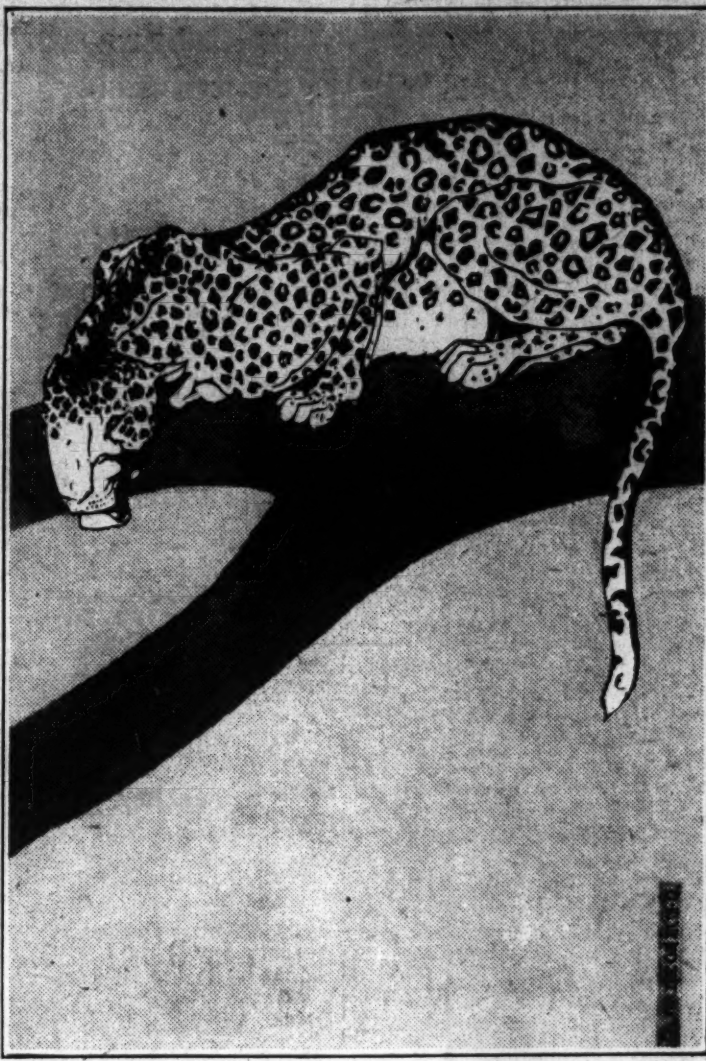
THE LIKES OF 'ER
AT THE COPELEY THEATRE
THOSE people who enjoy the best things of the theatre have a rare treat in store for them in "The Likes of 'Er." Mr. Jewett has taken for his play the same general theme as that chosen by Austen Strong for his play, "The Seventh Heaven," which is at present at the Booth Theatre, New York, where it has been playing to crowded houses for many months. Entirely different in plot the common meeting ground of the two plays is that beauty of character and heroism may be found amidst the most lowly surroundings. —*Frank Lee Short in The Christian Science Monitor.*

Tel. Bank Bldg. 9701. Seats Down Town
Filene's, Jordan's and Shepard's

St. James Mat. 2:15
Mon., Thurs., Evns. 8:15
Seats Downtown—
Filene's—Jordan's—Shepard's
Geo. A. Gilio Presents
THE MAN WHO CAME BACK
—LOVE
—FAITH
—HOPE
SYMPHONY HALL (Every Night)
TONIGHT
ORCHESTRA OF SYMPHONY PLAYERS
Agathe Jacchia
Conductor
Popular Programs, Refreshments
3rd SUN. CONCERT
June 10 OPERATIC Program
Tickets—25c, 50c, 75c, \$1 (no tax)

POPS TONIGHT
ORCHESTRA OF SYMPHONY PLAYERS
Agathe Jacchia
Conductor
Popular Programs, Refreshments
3rd SUN. CONCERT
June 10 OPERATIC Program
Tickets—25c, 50c, 75c, \$1 (no tax)

TO OUR READERS
Theatrical managers welcome a letter of appreciation from those who have enjoyed a production advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.



Poster Design by Miss Dorothy Burroughes

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, May 18

WHEN the Prince of Wales spoke at the Royal Academy banquet he put his finger on the spot when he mentioned posters, saying that there was a great chance for improving the "picture gallery of the man-in-the-street."

Architecture excepted, the art of the poster takes the biggest place in the life of the town-dwellers. Go where he will he cannot escape it; its exhortations to buy this or that, to go here or there. It is only common decency therefore that makes many people demand that there shall be a greater artistic sensibility in the designs of our posters.

With all this, however, the fact remains that an average London boarder is an ugly sight. So that when an artist comes along with strong individuality, a keen artistic sense, and right knowledge of the best essentials in poster art, then a ray of hope once again strikes through the gloom.

This time the artist is a woman, Miss Dorothy Burroughes, and an exhibition of her work is on view at the Dorien Leigh Galleries. To this artist advertising is a serious job. It is an important phase of modern life and demands the best efforts in its pursuit. Everything is of interest to her and because of this, the commonest everyday things of life have some bit of charm, beauty, whimsicality, all pegs strong enough on which to hang an idea for a poster. Having got her idea, she proceeds to mold it to suit the convention she has set herself. Here, however, she is still rather at sea; for it must be confessed that she has not yet attained the distinction of style which is the hall mark of the best poster work. But so strong is the indication that this will be attained in the near future that her work from now onward will be keenly watched.

RESTAURANTS

BOSTON

The Black Goose
194 Dartmouth Street Boston
Diagonally across from the Copley-Plaza
LUNCHEON TEA DINNER
30c-60c 75c-1.00

Café Minerva

216 Huntington Avenue, BOSTON

Unsolicited Appreciation:

To: E. C. Dwyer, Proprietor
Café Minerva
Boston, Massachusetts.

Dear Sir:

Through seeing your advertisement in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, I was led to patronize your Café, where I had been accustomed to go to those restaurants in your neighborhood which I had always believed were less expensive.

I was delightedly surprised to find that your prices were as reasonable for the quality of service rendered. The

food was very good and the service pleasing. I am grateful to have the erroneous impression corrected, that your rates were very high.

I shall be glad to recommend your Café and hope to continue to see your advertisement in the Monitor which I find also to set forth the best of things.

Very truly yours,

May 19, 1923.

[Original letter shown on request]

It is always a pleasure to welcome readers of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. Our aim is to render cheerful and efficient service—and to make friends.

Special Noonday Luncheon 50c
Table d'Hôte Dinners from 75c to \$2.00
Sunday Turkey Dinner \$1.25

"L'Agent 666" in New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 31—Selwyn Theatre, New York, matinees Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, May 29, 31, and June 1. The Selwyn Players in "L'Agent 666" adapté du texte anglais de Augustin McHugh. Par: Hugo Manche et Clou d'Argent. The cast:

Bateau.....Nick Long
Phelan.....Auguste Aramini
Whitney Barnes.....Carlin Crandall
Travers Gladwin.....Clarke Silvernail
Helen Burton.....Eva LeGallienne
Sadie Small.....Kay Laurell
Sadie Small (Thursday matinee)
Helen Tilden
Thomas Watkins.....Dan Walker
Alfred Wilson.....H. Paul Doucet
Mrs. Burton.....Seymour Sitges
Captain Stone.....George Dechaux
Kearney.....Marcel Rousseau
Ryan.....Hugo Manche
Agent.....Joseph Yovin

F. L. S.

The Motion Pictures

Boston, June 2

ERNEST TORRENCE, whose performance of the scout, Jackson, in "The Covered Wagon" has proved one of the best-liked elements of that picture, is to appear during its presentation next Monday afternoon and evening at the Criterion Theatre, New York, and next Tuesday afternoon and evening at the Majestic Theatre, Boston. "The Covered Wagon" is also running in Chicago and Los Angeles, and on July 29 will begin a run in Portland, Ore., shortly after the seventy-fifth anniversary of the arrival of the covered wagons of the settlers in Oregon who had come overland from the middle west.

"Driven" a Universal film, is a commendable effort to produce honest drama, ungarbled by the usual tricks and recipes of movie "appealances." Miss Elinor Fair gives a touching performance of an orphan compelled to live with a family of moonshiners, consisting of a rough father and three sons who are even rougher, a fourth son has a vision of a finer life than he has been born into and a mother who drudges dumbly for the lot. Finally she is driven by the brutality of her husband and the three sons toward the fourth to betray them to the revenue officers. It is the only way she can save her youngest son, and the orphan girl out of the wretchedness of it all. The mother is strongly visualized and well acted by Emily Fitzroy. Other parts are satisfactorily taken by Charles Emmett Mack, Burr McIntosh and George Bancroft.

Al. Johnson is to be presented in a black-face part in a picture to be made by D. W. Griffith.

"Icebound," by Owen Davis, is to be made into a picture by Paramount, with W. C. DeMille as director.

William S. Hart is shortly to resume his screen work.

AMUSEMENTS

CHICAGO

PRINCESS 7th Week. Perfect Stage and screen lover
EUGENE O'BRIEN in "Steve"
The Equivocal Lion This week with
MRS. THOMAS HIFFEN
Prices 50c to \$2.50. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
COHAN'S GRAND MATINEES
M. GEORGE M. COHAN'S Productions
A New American Comedy

"Two Fellows and a Girl"

By Vincent Lawrence

WOODS THEATRE—Twice Daily

The Covered Wagon

Paramount's screen epic of America. All seats reserved and on sale four weeks in advance.

RESTAURANTS

BOSTON

Majestic TWICE DAILY
2:15 and 8:15
THE FILM EPIC OF AMERICA
JESSE L. LASKY PRESENTS
—THE
COVERED WAGON
A Paramount Picture
Nights, Holiday Mat., 50c, \$1, \$1.50
Other Matinees, 50c and \$1.00

RESTAURANTS

BOSTON

"De Piccadilly"
A Restaurant of Refinement
1124 BOYLSTON ST.
Its cheerful atmosphere and dependable service will appeal to those of taste and refinement. Moderate prices.
Table d'Hôte Luncheon 50c
Dinner 75c. Special Sunday Dinner from 12 noon to 2:30 P. M. \$1.00 and \$1.25
Also à la Carte

RESTAURANTS

BOSTON

The Black Goose
194 Dartmouth Street Boston
Diagonally across from the Copley-Plaza
LUNCHEON TEA DINNER
30c-60c 75c-1.00

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LUNCHEON TEA DINNER
30c-60c 75c-1.00

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"L'Agent 666" in New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 31—Selwyn Theatre, New York, matinees Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, May 29, 31, and June 1. The Selwyn Players in "L'Agent 666" adapté du texte anglais de Augustin McHugh. Par: Hugo Manche et Clou d'Argent. The cast:

Bateau.....Nick Long
Phelan.....Auguste Aramini
Whitney Barnes.....Carlin Crandall
Travers Gladwin.....Clarke Silvernail
Helen Burton.....Eva LeGallienne
Sadie Small.....Kay Laurell
Sadie Small (Thursday matinee)
Helen Tilden
Thomas Watkins.....Dan Walker
Alfred Wilson.....H. Paul Doucet
Mrs. Burton.....Seymour Sitges
Captain Stone.....George Dechaux
Kearney.....Marcel Rousseau
Ryan.....Hugo Manche
Agent.....Joseph Yovin

F. L. S.

The Motion Pictures

Boston, June 2

ERNEST TORRENCE, whose performance of the scout, Jackson, in "The Covered Wagon" has proved one of the best-liked elements of that picture, is to appear during its presentation next Monday afternoon and evening at the Criterion Theatre, New York, and next Tuesday afternoon and evening at the Majestic Theatre, Boston. "The Covered Wagon" is also running in Chicago and Los Angeles, and on July 29 will begin a run in Portland, Ore., shortly after the seventy-fifth anniversary of the arrival of the covered wagons of the settlers in Oregon who had come overland from the middle west.

"Driven" a Universal film, is a commendable effort to produce honest drama, ungarbled by the usual tricks and recipes of movie "appealances." Miss Elinor Fair gives a touching performance of an orphan compelled to live with a family of moonshiners, consisting of a rough father and three sons who are even rougher, a fourth son has a vision of a finer life than he has been born into and a mother who drudges dumbly for the lot. Finally she is driven by the brutality of her husband and the three sons toward the fourth to betray them to the revenue officers. It is the only way she can save her youngest son, and the orphan girl out of the wretchedness of it all. The mother is strongly visualized and well acted by Emily Fitzroy. Other parts are satisfactorily taken by Charles Emmett Mack, Burr McIntosh and George Bancroft.

Al. Johnson is to be presented in a black-face part in a picture to be made by D. W. Griffith.

"Icebound," by Owen Davis, is to be made into a picture by Paramount, with W. C. DeMille as director.

William S. Hart is shortly to resume his screen work.

AMUSEMENTS

CHICAGO

PRINCESS 7th Week. Perfect Stage and screen lover
EUGENE O'BRIEN in "Steve"
The Equivocal Lion This week with
MRS. THOMAS HIFFEN
Prices 50c to \$2.50. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
COHAN'S GRAND MATINEES
M. GEORGE M. COHAN'S Productions
A New American Comedy

"Two Fellows and a Girl"

By Vincent Lawrence

WOODS THEATRE—Twice Daily

The Covered Wagon

Paramount's screen epic of America. All seats reserved and on sale four weeks in advance.

RESTAURANTS

BOSTON

Majestic TWICE DAILY
2:15 and 8:15
THE FILM EPIC OF AMERICA
JESSE L. LASKY PRESENTS
—THE
COVERED WAGON
A Paramount Picture
Nights, Holiday Mat., 50c, \$1, \$1.50
Other Matinees, 50c and \$1.00

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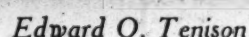
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Feature of Stock Exchange Dealings Is Sharp Advance in Gilt-Edge Securities

The bill grants mortgages on easy terms, through approved associations, to farmers who bought between 1917 and 1921 up to 75 per cent of the present value of farms, and embodies a scheme for the formation of co-operative societies for short-term credit.

The Millers' Association proposal is to spend £2,000,000 in purchasing and



INDUSTRIAL SITES
Beaumont-Port Arthur Ship Channel
"The Waterway has become the World's
greatest Oil Refining Center," as quoted in
the New York World newspaper.
Every industrial facility offered. Conditions
and location ideal for most manufacturing
address

HARVEY W. GILBERT
909th Bldg. 2nd Fl.
Beaumont, Texas

Company With \$5,000,000 Capital Will Erect Plants in All State Capitals

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Appl Power	33	82 1/2
do pf	31	84
Cities Service	355	187
do pf	67 1/2	68 1/2
do pf B B	64	66
do Bankers	10 1/2	16 1/2
do deb B	120	91
do deb C	92	92
do deb D	91	93
do deb E	108	101
Empire Gas pf	85	91
Denver Gas pf	85	90
Colorado Pow	21	22 1/2
do pf	90	92
Commonwealth Pow	31	33
do pf	67	69
Consolidated P & P pf	74	74
Consum Pow pf	85	88
Elec B & S pf	95	98
Emp G & C pf	97	98
Emp Gas & Trac	60	62
do pf	68	71
Mass Lighting	19	21 1/2
do pf	84	85
Miss River Pow	23	24 1/2
do pf	80	81
New Eng Pow	92	95
No Boston Ltg	27	27
do pf	87	89 1/2
No Stagg Pow	94	94
do pf	91	91
Okl G & E pf	98	98
Pac G & E pf	88 1/2	90 1/2
Pac Gas & P cum	17	18
do 2d pf	45	47
Puget Sound P & L	87	49
do pf	80	83
do prior pf	100	103
So Cal Edison	101	102
Standard E	28 1/2	28 1/2
Tenn El Pow cum	14 1/2	15 1/2
do 2d pf	72	73
do 6c pf	72	75
do 7c pf	86	90
Utah Tel & Lg pf	35	35
Western Pow	30	32
do pf	80	82
West G & E	81	81
do pf	81	81

BOSTON BANK STOCKS

(Quoted by E. J. Kitching & Co., Boston)

	Bid	Offer
American Trust Co.	255	270
Beacon Trust Co.	145	150
Boylston National Bank	135	140
Commercial Bank	185	190
Commonwealth Nat Bank	185	190
Exchange Trust Co.	100	105
Federal Nat Bank	315	321
First Nat Bank	190	197
Fourth Atlantic Nat Bank	190	197
International Trust Co.	320	325
Liberty Nat Bank	294	299
Merchants Nat Bank	285	290
Nat Rockland Bank	285	290
Nat Shawmut Bank	190	195
Nat Union Bank	237	242
Old Colony Trust Co.	237	242
Seaside Nat Bank	190	195
Webster & Atlas Nat Bank	190	205

U. S. A., is a convenience in settling accounts in the United States or in Eastern Exchange.

Your Account
either commercial or personal,
checking or savings, is solicited.

**THE CITIZENS
NATIONAL BANK**
179 SUMMER ST.,
148 STATE ST.

is a member of the Federal Reserve System.
The Bank issues Drafts, Letters of Credit,
Telegraphic Transfers, and negotiates and
collects Bills of Exchange.

The graph displays the percentage of mail orders received by the U.S. Post Office from January 1918 to February 1919. The Y-axis represents the percentage (0-300%), and the X-axis represents the months. The graph shows significant fluctuations, with a major peak in Parcel Post in December 1918 and a sharp decline in January 1919.

Month	Parcel Post	Registered Mail	Money Order	Parcel Post	Registered Mail
Jan 1918	130	100	100	100	100
Feb 1918	120	100	100	100	100
Mar 1918	130	100	100	100	100
Apr 1918	120	100	100	100	100
May 1918	120	100	100	100	100
Jun 1918	120	100	100	100	100
Jul 1918	120	100	100	100	100
Aug 1918	120	100	100	100	100
Sep 1918	120	100	100	100	100
Oct 1918	120	100	100	100	100
Nov 1918	120	100	100	100	100
Dec 1918	280	100	100	100	100
Jan 1919	120	100	100	100	100
Feb 1919	120	100	100	100	100

As indicated in the accompanying chart, retail trade during the current year has been well ahead of that of the corresponding period of 1922. After the usual dip in January, retail business became more active and under the stimulus of the Easter trade improvement all lines was noted in March.

The April slackening appears more pronounced this year than last, but this is due to the fact that Easter

came earlier this year and its effects appeared in business during March rather than in the following months.

The data used in preparing the chart have been compiled from reports of numerous wholesale and retail establishments to the Federal Reserve Board. The chart shows the average monthly value of the trade of 116 department stores, four mail order houses, 21 chains of grocery stores, and four chains of five and ten-cent stores.

WEEK IN LONDON
By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, June 2—After pronounced illness in the earlier part of the week, the Stock Exchange closed yesterday with prices decidedly firmer. The political situation, improved outlook at Lausanne, and Government disbursement of £50,000,000 sterling on war loan interest, all helped to create a better feeling, and as the week progressed the volume of selling orders decreased.

NEW YORK, June 2 (Special).—W. Woolworth Company wins the first rulings under the new law relating to the importation of goods from foreign countries. In a decision handed down by the Board of United States General Appraisers finds that imported dollies composed of cotton with embroidered scallop or hemmed edge, from which the threads were withdrawn and introduced after weaving, were improperly assessed at 10 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 1430 of the tariff act of 1922. Duties fixed by the customs board, in an opinion by Judge Weller, at the rate of 10 per cent ad valorem under another provision in said paragraph 1430.

Dun's weekly review of business conditions says:

There is a sharper distinction now, in different branches of industry, between activity on old orders and the development of new business.

Production at many plants continues at a high rate to fill contracts previously placed, but pressure of demand in various quarters has recently relaxed.

This condition prevails in leading basic lines, yet the heavy purchasing of earlier months has not reduced requirements well ahead and some abatement of buying was to be expected.

Earnings for April and four months ended April 30, last, of the Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc., show these changes:		
	1933	Increase
April total oper rev.	\$471,855	\$106,462
Total inc	\$32,295	\$50,220
Total deduct	39,291	14,550
Deficit	7,186	64,811
4 mos total oper rev.	1,547,476	441,882
Total deficit	23,078	\$58,912
Total deducts	135,594	84,817
Deficit	156,972	\$24,085

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& WEEKS**

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Members of New York, Boston and

Chicago Stock Exchanges

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on 75c per Month

on 750 per month

Daily Reports *from the* Shriners' Meeting *in* Washington

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will cover the sessions with special reporters, and carry illustrated stories daily. These will begin with the formal dedication of the "Zero Mile Stone," June 4, and run through to the account of the "Dance of the States" on June 8.

This national session is expected to be the largest Mystic Shrine meeting ever held, and these daily reports will furnish a record which many Masons will enjoy reading and preserving.

The Monitor is on sale at many news stands and all Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Single Copy 5c

Subscription 75c per Month

10,000	6 P S Gas & El. Co.	974	974	974	gallons.
10,000	2 Sears Ro & Y 1923.....	1004	1004	1004	gallons.
12,000	4 S O N Y 7s 1925.....	1024	1024	1024	
12,000	4 do 7s 1925.....	1044	1044	1044	
16,000	4 do 7s 1927.....	105	105	105	
16,000	1 S O N Y 6 1/2s.....	107	107	107	
17,000	11 Swift & Co 6s.....	92	91 1/2	91 1/2	

Classified Advertisements

REAL ESTATE

Beautiful Marblehead Neck

Exclusive

Accessible

"The Yachting Capital

of the Atlantic"



(A) Bonelli-Adams Co. Property. (B) Eastern Yacht Club. (C) Southern Yacht Club. (D) Harbor. (E) Causeway to Mainland. (F) Old Marblehead. (G) New Marblehead.

For the first time in the history of Marblehead Neck, a number of carefully restricted building sites are offered to desirable purchasers.

We have acquired practically all of the available building land on Marblehead Neck, inclusive of both shore front and high lots with ocean view.

Prices and terms to suit all acceptable customers. A handsome brochure, illustrated with many pictures, will be sent upon request.

BONELLI-ADAMS CO.

TELEPHONE-CONGRESS 6935

110 STATE ST., BOSTON, MASS.

NORTH SHORE ESTATE

MARBLEHEAD, MASS.

In Clifton, near Swampscott line, rare combination of ocean and country view, high rolling land on water front; accessible, yet private; less than hour's drive from Boston over good highway; 8 minutes walk from railroad station; modern house of 14 rooms and 4 baths; built in 1912; garden, swimming pool, garage for 3 cars with living quarters for chauffeur's family; all buildings in first-class condition; large salt water swimming pool and other attractive features; 1 mile to 18-hole golf club; this beautiful estate has been carefully planned and landscaped by a well-known artist, and the lawn, borders and garden set into high state of cultivation; those of property such as is not on the market. Address, Box 2-3, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

RANCH for sale, 480 acres, ninety miles south of Calgary, house, barns, machinery, etc. Box 2-3, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BRITISH SOCIETY PLANS HOLIDAYS

Workers Travel Association Provides Week-End Centers for Those Who Need Change

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 20.—In order to enable British workers to get into touch with their continental comrades, an organization known as the Workers Travel Association was started in 1921. In view of the results then obtained, the association has now been organized on a firmer basis and a national council has been formed numbering amongst its members Ernest Bevin, Miss Margaret Bondfield, J. R. Clynes, J. H. Thomas, and several other Labor notabilities.

Centers to which workers may go for their holidays will be open from the middle of June at Bruges, Paris, Geneva, Arona (Italian Lakes), St. Malo, Berlin, and Vienna, and it is hoped that parties will leave London every Saturday until September for each of these centers. Lectures, conferences, and fraternal evenings with local workers' organizations are being arranged. Each party will be grouped round a voluntary leader, chosen for his knowledge of the country and its language and customs, as well as for "genius for creating a happy family out of a group of strangers"—to quote from the circular issued by the association. It is hoped in due course to extend the organization to include holidays at home as well as abroad.

Plans are being made for organized local groups and travel clubs in connection with large works, trade-unions, branches, co-operative societies and clubs, and a central bureau is being organized at which every kind of information on foreign travel will be available. During the winter months, the association also hopes to arrange for lectures on the history, geography, literature, and art of foreign countries and on international problems. The movement aims at being entirely self-supporting and at providing "care-free holidays with absence of worry and absorption in detail." The headquarters of the association are at Toyne Hall, 27 Commercial Street, London, and it already has a general secretary and a continental secretary, as well as a complete office staff.

GREENLAND TO HAVE WIRELESS STATION

COPENHAGEN, May 8 (Special Correspondence).—The Danish Government has now decided to erect a wireless station in Greenland, and the Danish company will be given preference. Tenders were received from the Marconi Company (700,000 kroner), the Danish (Valdemar Poulsen) Radio Company (600,000 kroner) and the German Telefunken Company (540,000 kroner).

There will be a main station at Godthaab with two auxiliary stations, but the new station will not be powerful enough to connect with America and Denmark, only with Iceland and the Faroe Islands.

REAL ESTATE

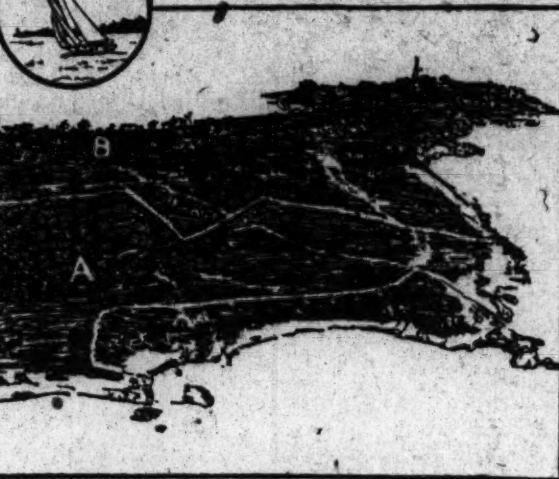
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Exclusive

Accessible

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CHICAGO—Desk room and space, Canadian Pacific Building, Room 725, New York City.

PRACTITIONER—Will rent two days weekly in well established office in Little Bldg., Box 20, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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Beautiful New Hampshire

60 miles from Boston, by month or season, cozy home, 6 rooms, 2 chambers, double beds, large lawn, swimming pool, garage, detached garage, kitchen, laundry, newly renovated, furnished; 2 miles from the ocean; 20 minutes to suit. Further details, M. C. STALL, 200 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass. Suite 11.

IN New Hampshire, 45 miles from Boston, to let for summer, 10 rooms, 2 chambers, 2 double beds, 2 cubs; excellent study; 2 miles from the ocean; 20 minutes to suit. Further details, M. C. STALL, 200 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass. Suite 11.

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VERY attractive old and roomy estate in Topsfield, two baths and electric lights; 5-car garage; excellent water supply from spring; references upon request. Box 1810, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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A new place and 4 sleeping rooms with all modern conveniences; excellent water supply; access to steam and electric car service. Tel. Dorchester 1810. Box 1810, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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WINTERHOLLS—At 70 Shore Drive Boulevard and Bathing Beach, summer cottages and all-year round homes; excellent water supply; access to steam and electric car service. Tel. Dorchester 1810. Box 1810, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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Comfortably furnished, running water, bath, supplies convenient; \$150 and \$200 for season; references upon request. Box 1810, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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A Colonial house that occupies a position on a hillside that commands a view of the hills and mountains, facing the south and is over 1000 feet above sea level. Accommodations: living hall, reception room, living room, library, dining room, kitchen, 8 bedrooms and four bathrooms; also two rooms and bath for servants. Garage for two cars. \$2500 per year; shorter terms considered.

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BOSTON, Commonwealth Ave.—Will suit for the summer, large furnished room, with kitchenette and bath; light, airy and airy, overlooking Corey Hill. Address A-40, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON—One large furnished room with bath and kitchenette, in upper apartment on Corey Hill. Address M-44, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON—Exceptionally well furnished front room, with dressing room; kitchenette, private bath; 37 Madison St., Tel. Corey 0324-M.

BOSTON—Large front room accommodating three; bay window; bath; near church. 9 North St., Suite 7.

BOSTON, 184 Huntington Ave.—Extra large front room and kitchenette; up one flight. Phone Back Bay 6260.

BOSTON, 107 Gainsboro St.—Double and single rooms; day or week. Telephone Back Bay 8076.

BROOKLINE, Elm Street—Rooms with breakfast and dinner if desired; an unusually pleasant house; all conveniences; large rooms; 20 miles from Park St. Tel. Brookline 7219-B.

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CHICAGO, 2225 Duane Ave., Apt. 2—Newly, beautifully furnished room; single or suite; light, airy; 10 min. to loop, 1 C. Exp; near church and bus; every convenience.

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TO LET reasonably for the summer, available June 15, two attractive rooms in hotel building, near Corey Hill. Tel. Corey 0324-M.

WEST PHILADELPHIA—Desirable furnished room for rent near 43rd and Chester Ave. M. R. 100, 100 South 10th St., Philadelphia, Pa. Tel. 2227-W.

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COMFORTABLE summer home, situated in exclusive cottage colony near Country Club on Long Island Sound, Connecticut; Christian Science preferred. Address 1609 Burlington Ave., Detroit, Mich.

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Norway & Palmouth Sts., Boston

THOROUGHbred Airedale puppies, eligible for registry in American Kennel Club; males and females; 12 weeks old; \$25. C. S. MARTIN, Sumner St., Marshfield Hills, Mass.

WILL board and give a mother's care to two children; best references. Address Box 24, Waterford, N. Y.

SUMMER BOARD WANTED
FLUSHING, L. I.—Man and wife want large room, board; June-Sept.; priv. fam.; near Oak and 2nd St. Box 1810, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

FOR HIRE, 6 and 7 passenger touring cars for all occasions. F. R. CHRISTIE, Tel. Jamaica 0145. Jamaica Plain, Mass.

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I WILL act as auto driver and guide for visitors to Boston; also instruction in driving and car repair; rates on application. B. S. MORSE, 181 Huntington Ave., Boston.

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Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are finding that the Classified Advertisements provide a meeting place for buyer and seller—for the one requiring a definite service and the one who can provide it.

Whether the advertising is in relation to service, or employment, a room or an office, the sale of real estate, or the promotion of a business enterprise, the Monitor supplies a wide channel for the advertiser's appeal. And many are the expressions of appreciation for the results obtained.

In making use of the columns devoted to Classified Advertisements, readers will please bear in mind that two letters of reference are required of all those seeking positions, desiring help, or offering rooms for rent. Branch Advertising offices are located in the cities named below.

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Tel. Back Bay 4380

New York, 21 East 40th Street
Tel. Murray Hill 077

Cleveland, 613 Bulky Building
Tel. Corey 2000

Chicago, 1458 McCormick Building
Tel. Wabash 7182

Kansas City, 502-A Commerce Building
Tel. Delaware 72

San Francisco, 625 Market St., Room 20
Tel. Sutter 1240

LITHUANIA PLANS
HOUSE BUILDING

Foreign Trade of Country Mainly via Libau, and Memel's Business Chiefly Timber

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, May 20.—The Lithuanian Reconstruction Commissariat during the present spring is organizing three peripatetic groups of building instructors, who with their equipment will visit the various villages, mostly the newly settled ones, and help them to put up convenient, cheap, fireproof houses. The commissariat will supervise the planning of Lithuanian towns and hamlets, and the construction of all public buildings.

Population of Kovno
According to the latest census figures, the population of Kovno, the present capital of Lithuania, contains 27,000 Jews or 32 per cent of the total population. Lithuanians number 41,000 or nearly 49 per cent.

Under a resolution of the Memel Territorial Directorate, raw amber is appropriated by the State. Consequently, every citizen who finds amber in large quantities must surrender it to the state institution for the collection of amber, which will pay for it at fixed rates.

The greater part of Lithuania's foreign trade goes via Libau. During 1922 on collateral expenses alone Lithuania paid for its trade via Libau about 40,000,000 Latvian rubles, which is as much as the entire value of Memel's foreign trade.

Memel Harbor
Memel harbor, with an average depth of only six meters, is inferior in this respect to Königsberg and Riga, but nevertheless is endowed with favorable conditions for further development. The Dangė River, which flows from east to west, through Memel, is so deep that even large vessels can navigate it and this river closely connects the port area with the interior and towns of the vicinity. At present, Memel's trade is chiefly timber, of which upward of 1,000,000 double centers were imported in 1921 and afterward re-exported to Germany, England, Denmark and other countries. Though Germany took more than half of this total, most of the more valuable timber went to England.

It is reported that the Lithuanian Rural Bank intends this year to build a sugar factory at Vilkiškiai, Mariampol, or in the region of the railway between the stations Teimiai and Radzivilskiai. The question of the site will be decided shortly. In connection with the projected factory, it is expected that during this year many of the peasants will sow sugar beet. Those wishing to do so will receive from the Rural Bank 40 kilograms of seed and the necessary quantity of fertilizers.

AUSTRALIAN LABOR
PARTY IS IN CHAOS

SYDNEY, New South Wales, May 1 (Special Correspondence).—During the last few months there has been unprecedented upheaval in the Labor Party. The loss of the last election seems to have disintegrated the party. Mrs. McGirr and Mrs. Mansell, who are both prominently identified with the Labor Party, said they were absolutely certain the party would be badly beaten. Yet disappointment at this certain defeat seems to have riven the party, although it was a foregone conclusion and no one really to blame.

Then followed expulsions from the party, readmission in some cases of those previously expelled, censure of Mr. McGirr, "false" ballot-box allegations, and all the turmoil of defeated mediocrity and ill-control. The latest development is that both sides are eager to adopt what is known as the "red" objective, for fear one should get it before the other.

News of Freemasonry

By DUDLEY WRIGHT
Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 15
MAJ-GEN. SIR NEILL MALCOLM has been installed District Grand Master of Eastern Archipelago in succession to W. F. Nutt. The ceremony took place at the Victoria Memorial Hall, Singapore, and there had never been so large a representation of Freemasonry in Malaya before. The Scottish brethren attended in great force, headed by Malcolm Watson, District Grand Master of Scottish Freemasonry in the middle east. There were also delegates from Bangkok and other far distant places, while a contingent from Johore brought greetings from the Sultan, who is the present Master of Lodge Johore Royal. A beautifully illuminated address in a handsome silver casket was presented to W. F. Nutt, and at his request the balance of the money subscribed was handed over to Masonic charities. It is agreed that the proceedings, as a whole, formed the most brilliant Masonic event the history of Malaya.

A Bristol Lodge has been formed in London, and its membership is to be limited strictly to those who can claim Bristol as birthplace, or initiation in a Bristol lodge, or to have been resident, or have been in business in the city for at least seven years, or to be a son of one of the foregoing, or to be one whose Bristol interests are such that they can secure the approval of at least two-thirds of the members. In order to guard the portals of the Lodge as closely as possible the names of all applicants for membership are to be communicated to each lodge in the Province of Bristol.

Gillingham (Kent) brethren have come into possession of their Masonic hall. The desire for each lodge or neighborhood to possess its own Masonic hall is quickly being achieved, and it will shortly be an exception for any lodge or chapter to meet on licensed premises, thus falling into

The Ruralist and His Problems

MINNE is a New England garden, and was ever garden so in-exhaustible a stone quarry? Every spring a new crop of rocks, large and small, pops up before the vegetable are in the ground. Annually the garden is painstakingly raked and probed for stones until the ancient wall that is a familiar inclosure of almost every cultivated spot in this rocky corner of the land has grown disproportionately wide at the base and irregular as to sky line. One marvels, after years of stoning the same spot, at the renewal of the rocks as constant as the spring plowing.

It is an experience that has been shared by 10 generations of New England cultivators. Our little boxed fields have provided their own inclosing walls, have almost literally dictated their own dimensions, for with hand labor as the only means of clearing away the unwelcome stones, closely placed walls offered the only solution, unless one chose rock piles, or cairns, as monuments extraneous to the field. In preparing his fields for planting.

Many an afternoon and Saturday as a farm boy have I put in gathering stones that came to the surface of a hayfield newly sowed. The stone picking was ostensibly to safeguard the mowing machine, but it seemed to me equally necessary to make a place for the grass. But the stones in the hayfield are as nothing compared to the annual product of the garden. The stones in our gardens have given us our New England landscape and our system of farm economics. We must make the beauty of our walled fields compensate for the waste involved in tilling their tiny areas. And it gives us a chance to demonstrate our neatness as to hedgerows.

Old stone walls are coming down in many places to combine with other walls and make larger working fields. Many have disappeared for road making. And where the land is in long time mowing, or orchard, or permanent pasture as is so often the case in our New England back country, no new crop of stones appears to necessitate a second wall building. But just let some farmer renew the youth of his fields with the plow and he must live again the experience of the founding fathers with the crowbar and stone drag.

The New England farm boy for generations learned the laws of the lever as he calculated the weight necessary on his end of a crowbar to budge a small boulder that was hidden until a plow point found it—perhaps a fatal finding for that particular plow point. And there are those who say that he got more than mathematical instruction from his wrestling with rocks and his life among stone walls; some who claim much for the training of a stony environment, others who insist that New England minds grew too much like the small fields boxed in by enduring granite. One way or the other, the rocks of our fields have made their weight felt upon us, perhaps marked us as profoundly as they have marked our farms. At all events, to the New Englander, past or present, the stonewall is the one natural fence around a field; anything else seems but a temporary expedient, whether or not as place of refuge from the freedom and naturalness of the fields. Wooden rail fences are almost as homely and pleasant to meet, though they lack the symbolism of the stonewall. But a

There is something about a stonewall to one who has been brought up among walled fields that makes a barbed wire fence seem forever inhospitable, forbidding, somehow out of place amid the freedom and naturalness of the fields. Wooden rail fences are almost as homely and pleasant to meet, though they lack the symbolism of the stonewall. But a

barbed wire fence is a disappointment even if one has no clothes that he much minds tearing and no companion to be discouraged from crossing.

I know double walls in Plymouth County and walls as thick as they are high that will stand after their farm buildings have vanished away as monuments to the indefatigable labor of a generation more hardened to such labor. Many a straight and symmetrical wall attests the character and enduring skill of some honest stone mason. A stone mason laying a wall in as rarely to be seen today as a slate roofer at work; but our old homesteads show miles of solid walls and miles of slate roofs as reminders of the honest craftsmanship of these substantial builders.

The farmers of the little hill town called Whately in Franklin County, Massachusetts, have hedges of apple blossoms inside their stonewalls at this season. Their orchards are planted around the hayfields just inside the walls and they give a picture of the square green fields that have never been anywhere else. When first I saw these apple borders I made up my mind that some day I would plant such orchards inside my stonewalls, and I have seen no reason to change my mind. The trees are out of the way of the plow or cultivator if the fields are to be tilled—though the Whately movings seem to have been untouched by the plow for a generation—and the beauty they add to the farm plan more than makes up for whatever added work there may be in taking care of a hedge or orchard. Think of a hedge of apple blossoms inside one's hayfields all along the roadside!

Hedges proper have not been adopted to any extent in America as they have in England, partly perhaps because of the labor, this is one of them, but also, one suspects, because some of the more satisfactory hedge plants do not do so well here. A hedge is not to be confused with a windbreak, which is a common feature of some hilly or exposed farms. In Nova Scotia, especially in New Brunswick, beautiful hawthorn hedges are almost universally to be found around the lawns and estates, where they grow luxuriantly and are pruned to a variety of forms. But even there, where the hawthorn is evidently so easily grown, the hedge is not so common. The field hedge of England seems to have no counterpart here. The closest parallel to it that distinguishes any considerable section of our farming country is the stonewall of New England.

I am going to have a towering row of sunflowers around my garden. They are up already; and unless the blue jays pick out all the seeds before I can harvest them I shall have a cheap supply of poultry feed for next winter.

PARIS EXPOSITION
DEFERRED TO 1925

M. David Advocates Improvement of Modern Workman

PARIS, May 18 (Special Correspondence).—It has now been officially announced that the International Exposition of Modern Decorative and Industrial Arts will not be held in 1924 as planned, but will take place in Paris in 1925. Senator Fernand Davis, who is a former Cabinet Minister, is the high commissioner of the exposition. In speaking of the project the other day, he said:

"When it comes to art we have had enough of copying the past. Let each century show its individuality. Let each epoch manifest itself. The time for such a demonstration has come. There are literally thousands of young artists who are only awaiting an opportunity to be heard, to prove to the world their worth."

The dressmaking industry is one of those that is constantly renewing itself. Each renewal brings accompanying qualities of increased richness. What we have been able to accomplish in this field we ought to do in others as well, notably the one of furniture-making and interior decoration. Let us organize the principal ideas that will serve to guide the organization of the coming exposition.

M. David also alluded to the question of improving the mentality of the modern workman. He said that every effort should be made to again make of him an artisan. That instead of going through machine-like motions all day his gestures should be those of beauty, finding expression in works of art. Thus, the aspect of the workman's life would be changed for the better, and this, he said, is a measure to help abate the everlasting conflict between proletariat and patron.

DANISH EMIGRANTS TO
SAIL FOR NICARAGUA

COPENHAGEN, May 8 (Special Correspondence).—The scheme for the establishment of Danish colonies in Nicaragua is now about to materialize. A Danish commission of investigation was dispatched to the Central American republics in January, and a telegram has now been received in Copenhagen from the commission saying: "Prepare departure, arrival about Aug. 1, Corintho. All demands complied with. More exhaustive telegrams later."

The first batch of emigrants, about 400, will leave Denmark this month, and the Danish East Asiatic Company has promised to convey them to their destination at reduced fares. The Matagalpa plain is situated some 3000 feet above sea level, rising to 4500 feet, is very fertile and well suited for cattle rearing, which the Danes mean to go in for on a large scale. Most of the emigrants are farmers and artisans, though several agriculturists with diplomas from the agricultural college, some civil engineers, a number of nurserymen and teachers are also included. They are all reputable people and on an average every family will bring with them a little capital of some 4000 kroner.

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Will find all the necessities
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Style and Comfort combined, at a
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N. Y. U. "CONFERENCE COURSES"
Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 2.—Several hundred courses in educational work, college preparatory training, and undergraduate extras will be on the curriculum of the summer school of New York University when it opens July 2. Two courses that are attracting attention in educational circles all over this country are the "conference courses" in education. One is for deans of women's colleges and the other for school principals and executives.

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DEAN
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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

Cheer-Leaders May Be Potential Conductors, Thinks Mr. Safford

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

CHARLES L. SAFFORD, who is taking charge next winter of the music of Williams College, belongs among men whom I call American musical characters. He falls into classification, as I think of him, with Mason, the hymn-tune composer, whose name I used to hear mentioned in childhood so respectfully that I almost thought him the very inventor of music. Mr. Safford resembles him and many another musician of the United States besides, in my view, in that he has a novel educational idea—an idea so much his own that nobody else can be imagined as imitating, much less appropriating it.

In leaving here and going to Williamstown, Mass., Mr. Safford is giving up a post as organist which he has long held and he is placing in other hands the conductors of the Police Glee Club and I know not what artistic activities besides; for he would not be an American musical character unless he had a diversity of professional employments. He came into my notice strikingly a while ago, when he and his wife, Laura Tappen Safford, the violinist, gave a concert in Eolian Hall, in association with a choir of policemen. On that occasion he sang a group of baritone songs and led the gleemen of the police force in part songs and in choral pieces of other sorts, and Mrs. Safford played cello solos and sang a group of contralto songs.

Potential Conductors

A few days after the concert, Mr. Safford gave me an appointment at his club and explained to me the educational idea which makes me regard him as of the same fraternity as the composer of the "Missionary Hymn" and introducer of systematic music study into the public schools of Boston; and of the same, too, as other persons of national musical renown whom I could mention but need not single out now.

"Somewhere at Williamstown," said he, "I shall find a boy with talent, and I shall see what I can do to make him efficient. Take a college-trained fellow, and you can open avenues for him that no one has ventured on before. You might discover gifts in a mere cheer-leader which you could make count artistically. Now I believe we have in the country much potentiality for conducting which we are not allowing to develop to anything. We need somebody on the watch when choral societies are choosing a director, to see that the best man secures the place. Too often he does not. The outcome depends, as a rule, on who happens to be favorite with certain members of the committee. So I hold that we first ought to pick out our men of ability, then teach them to conduct, and finally put them into positions where they can exercise their powers."

To Awaken Interest

"Courses of study in music are hardly the question just now at Williams College. What we want first is an awakening of interest in the art of music generally. For myself, I plan to labor informally as well as formally for the cause. Somebody has told me I ought to establish classes in musical appreciation; and no doubt I ought, for it is a well-

tested line of college effort. I shall begin to think of such details later. At present I have scarcely done more than to realize that I, a Williams professor's son, who grew up in Williamstown like a wild weed, have the task of sending the boys along musically and making them benefit by my knowledge of the American situation, where native talent has no chance to speak of, and where European talent carries off all the honors. I know Williamstown and Williams-town knows me. I have been asked to go back and do what I can, and I'm going. You can't believe how keenly sometimes a student desires to know about music and how unhappy he can be if he has no hope of gratifying his wishes. I knew one some years ago who became disconcerted beyond the point of endurance with his lack of musical opportunity. I brought him down to New York for a performance of Parsifal, and really I think I kept him in college by doing so.

"I am convinced that we shall never get anywhere in the United States until we stop importing authorities on music. We must develop our own. We have our great business executives or at any rate we think so. We have our great men, also, of the law. I suppose we had numerous inferior



Charles L. Safford

Of Puppets and Aesthetics

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

London, May 22

POET and critic of eminence once said that he did not understand the limitation by which so many writers on aesthetics choose to confine themselves to the study of artistic principles as they are seen in this or that separate form of art. Each art has its own laws, its own capacities, its own limits; these it is the business of the critic jealously to distinguish. Yet in the study of art, it should be his endeavor to master the universal science of beauty.

While agreeing that such endeavor is entirely laudable, some may complain that up to the present no two exponents of aesthetics concur even in the standards applicable to this or that separate form of art. And as, after an argument lasting at least 20 centuries, the aestheticians seem still uncertain of what the word "beauty" really means, it cannot be said they have provided much basis for a "universal science of beauty." Meanwhile the musicians, painters, and poets, standing on firmer ground, have been capturing for us the "beauty" which ever escapes the net of words so cunningly spread by the writers on aesthetics.

When Cav. Fidora and Dr. Podrecca brought their marionettes to town every newspaper editor in London was besought in turn by those who "do" music, the drama, and art. Probably with surprise—if an editor is capable of such emotion—he heard that the "first night" at the New Scala Theater could not possibly take place unless all his critics were present. "Opera! Respectful!" said Music; "Puppets! Bistoff's text—obviously my province!" said the Drama; "Stage-setting by Angoletta—every art critic in London will be there!" argued Art. Telling it for granted his appellants would know nothing of one another's separate forms of art, the editor—remembering the Russian ballet—sent at least two critics, and in some instances three. Rumor alleged that even the garden and poultry experts were there. Why not? The "Tailor and Outfitter" every year criticizes the Royal Academy.

All this, of course, was a great compliment to Cav. Fidora and Dr. Podrecca. That, on the other hand, three people should be necessary for the adequate appraisal of one work of art seems rather a dubious compliment to present day criticism. One cannot help wondering if the critic who devotes himself exclusively to a single branch of art does not to the whole lose more than he gains. Cer-

tainly his reader misses something. One may often differ with Arthur Symonds, who is quoted at the beginning of this article, but his perception of the underlying unity of art has enabled him to write with distinction and knowledge on music, "side by side with painting, sculpture, architecture, handicraft, dancing, and the various arts of the stage. The specialists' technical jargon, more often than not, hides poverty of thought under a mess of words. If, said someone recently, the music critic talks of sharps and flats, it is not because he has anything of importance to say about them, but because he has nothing of importance to say about anything else."

At the New Scala Theater, Cav. Fidora and Dr. Podrecca are now offering two more operas from their marionette repertory—César Cui's "Puss in Boots" and Rossini's "La Gazza Ladra" (The Magpie). "Puss in Boots" is familiar to the childhood of the world, from Scandinavia to Zululand, though the resourceful animal is not always the same. It was written by Cui for his grandchildren. The program informed us that when it first came to the Teatro del Piccolo he was so delighted with its success in Rome that he at once wrote two more operas, of which one, "Little Red Riding-Hood," will be given at the New Scala, and the third awaits production. Although one of the Russian Five, as a composer Cui gives the impression that he might never have seen Russia except on a holiday. The influence of Schumann and Chopin, not to speak of others, is plainly discernible in his work, which, as Tchaikovsky once remarked, contains charming things, but unfortunately suffers from a certain infidelity and overelaboration in the development of its parts.

"The Magpie" is one of the 20 operas

lawyers before we raised up the distinguished ones. In the same way, I imagine, we must have some bad conductors before we bring brilliant ones into being. We should, I maintain, prepare.

Need of American Conductors

"To come right down to the gist of the matter, we can do our own work only when we perfect ourselves on the executive side. The job we have before us is to train men to direct our music. I am less concerned about American composition than many people are. Let our composition, I tell them, take care of itself; let it stand on its merits in comparison with European composition. As for virtuosi, we are far from likely to be wanting in them. The East Side of New York teems with them."

"Let me illustrate how we are on the wrong tack and always have been. Neither you nor I ever knew of an American music school where the man in charge of the orchestra class said: 'Here, John, set down your violin and come and conduct this overture for me. Never, indeed, he conducts everything himself and lets not the students of his own institution in.'

"Give schooling, then, to boys who show a knack for conducting. After that, let them organize children's orchestras or do whatever they find means to. There you have our immediate problem. We need to furnish Jim or Bill with an equipment for leading an instrumental or a choral group, and having done so, to send him out."

Moissaye Boguslawski, "Pianist of the People"

By FELIX BOROWSKI

IT is one of the peculiarities of concert-giving that while the piano is the most popular and widely distributed instrument in existence, there are very few artists who have used it, or use it now, to appeal to the musical sensibilities of the masses. The ordinary piano recital is a solemn ceremonial. The artist sits at his instrument in the middle of the stage—the piano representing an oasis in the desert of boards—listeners in tiered ranks spread out in front of him, taking in the message of Beethoven or Brahms or Bach or Chopin with determination to appreciate those admirable masters and to weigh the ability of the performer to do them justice, according to his niche in the temple of fame.

Now there appears upon the horizon an artist who, well able to beat many of the austere virtuosi at their own game, is specializing in the provision of piano music to the multitudes who, if they were taken to the customary recital of piano music and asked for their candid opinion of it afterward—an opinion which probably they would give without any reservations—would declare that such amusements are the limit in piffing silliness. Moissaye Boguslawski believes that the masses are entitled to their artistic joys in piano music. His is a talent of more than ordinary worth. Possessed of a technical equipment astonishingly complete and of musical perceptions that well might evoke the envy of many who have scaled successfully the steep steps of Parnassus, Mr. Boguslawski—who learnt much of his art from Rudolph Ganz—proposes to make with his skill history of a kind that is different from the history most other pianists have made.

Recital Audiences Limited

"It was some time ago," he said during a discussion on the future of concert-giving, "that I realized how few of the people who own pianos, and who enjoy picking out tunes on the keyboard, go to recitals. You may have observed in Chicago, for instance, that when Bauer or Griegowitch or any other of the eminent virtuosi present programs in our hall one sees always the same people in the audience. Why do not the people from the settlement districts flock to hear them? Why is not the tired business man, who does not know what to do with himself on Sunday afternoon, in evidence at these concerts? Why are there not crowds of students? There never are."

Mr. Boguslawski's explanation of the neglect of piano concerts by the masses is plausible enough. First, there is the matter of price. Recitals are expensive luxuries to multitudes of people. Ten- or 20-cent tickets might fill many a balcony which ordinarily yawns in vacancy, but the managers stand out for half a dollar, not including war tax, for the cheapest seats. Second comes the matter of programs. In the large music centers the recital-giving artist plays his program for the fastidious connoisseur. He must have "big" numbers—that is to say, pieces which are long and generally more or less austere. When he goes to the smaller places the virtuoso plays down—greatly to the indignation of his artistic inhabitants—to what he believes to be the level of his listeners. In either case, his program, Mr. Boguslawski believes, bores the People—"this word should be spelled with a capital" the pianist tells me—who have their own ideas as to what constitutes entertaining art.

Practical Tests

Moissaye Boguslawski has put his theories in regard to piano playing for the masses to practical tests. In Chicago he performed to a quarter of a million people in short programs, presented in three motion picture houses. He has played to similar audiences in other cities, and in the country.

"To win success with the people," says he, "I have learned that the listeners must be entertained before they can be taught. One of the secrets of entertaining them is to be brief. Sometimes I have opened a recital with a folk song. There is brevity as well as soul in many a folk song. Patti understood this secret of opening a passage into the hearts of her listeners, for she made a 'practice of singing

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Moissaye Boguslawski

experiences people have assured me that they could understand nothing of music unless there was melody to it. Mendelssohn's 'Spring Song,' for instance, is an example of a 'sure-fire' piece. Paderewski's 'Menuet à l'antique' has a curious fascination for the multitude, and Schumann's 'Träumerei' is one of the most beloved pieces in the repertory. It must not be supposed, however, that the classical composers who generally are supposed to appeal only to the elect—Bach or Beethoven, for instance—are necessarily frowned upon by the audiences who put their faith in tune. While 'The Well-Tempered Clavier' of Bach is one of my own private delights, I would not care to risk any of its preludes and fugues with the gatherings which have listened to my music-makings in one or two movie houses. But the great master's gavottes and bourrées, the arrangement of the loure from the suite for violoncello, have been cheered to the echo in them."

Among the things which Mr. Boguslawski believes essential to success with the masses is a sense of the theatrical.

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ter. One must make an appeal to the eye as well as to the ear. He cites the remarkable stage management of Mr. Paderewski's recitals—the darkened hall, the long wait before the great man arrives, the romantic appearance of the artist himself, the tense pauses made in the music itself. "Facial expression means a great deal to the success of a recitalist," says the Pianist of the People. "One of the reasons why a singer or a violinist wins an easier success than a pianist

about the technicalities of music in general, or of piano playing in particular, they soon arrive at conclusions in regard to the player's grasp and authority of interpretation. 'Pachmann once said to me,' he remarked, 'that a public performer should play only the works which suited this individual style or technical powers. I have studied practically everything in the piano literature,' the renowned Chopin specialist declared, 'but there are certain things that I cannot play.' He sat down to the piano and tried the B minor octave étude by Chopin, failed to go through with it and turning to me said: 'You see, it is not for me! But when I play this—and he began the F minor étude—that belongs to me and my fingers speak what Chopin wrote.'"

De Pachmann

Boguslawski narrated an amusing incident of de Pachmann's resentment when a crowded audience at a recital in Kansas City received his performance of Mozart's A major sonata with very little applause. It is generally known that the gifted Russian pianist always has been in the habit of indulging in conversation with his audiences during and after his interpretations. Sitting in a box just above the stage, Boguslawski had been favored with a few more or less confidential asides from his colleague during the playing of the sonata. When that composition fell rather flat, de Pachmann, executing an Indian dance round the piano stool, called out to the house: "I did not play that for you, but for the professor in the box! He knows the beauty of Mozart and you don't!" And sitting again at the instrument he played Ardit's waltz, "Il Bacio!" "There was universal applause," said Mr. de Pachmann's colleague.

Whatever may have been de Pachmann's eccentricities—and undoubtedly they were numerous as well as amusing—he understood Mr. Boguslawski's recipe for the contentment of listeners—"Give them what they want." From de Pachmann they wanted Chopin and a little fun and he gave them both. The Russian artist was not, however, one who catered to the masses, who probably would not have cared for his Chopin and would have resented his antics. Boguslawski is in earnest about his mission. He is minded to convert the People to the piano. To all appearances he is making a success of it.

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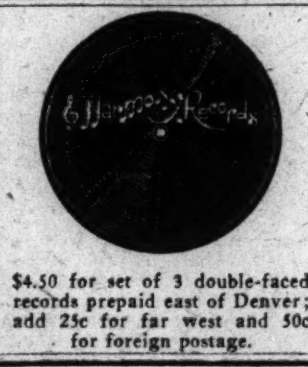
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THE HOME FORUM

Froissart's "Diversities of the News"

QUEEN ISABELLA of France was coming to visit Paris, and thither went Sir John Froissart—"plaine and well-meaning Froissart," as Montaigne calls him, "who representeth unto us the diversities of the news then current"—to see and describe the event in his chronicles of England, France and Spain. It was almost the end of the fourteenth century, and how it happened that the Queen of France had never before made public entry into Paris I do not know. This much I do know, that King Charles had much earlier in the chronicles (wherein I could wish that the chronicler had been more generous with his dates) married the Lady Isabella, daughter of Duke Steven of Bavaria, at Amiens. It was a marriage that had its political purposes, but the King, says plain and well-meaning Sir John, had "heard so much about the Lady Isabella, that he was very anxious to be introduced to her; and the night before the interview he never closed his eyes for his desire of seeing her." Sir John, however, was more interested in battles, skirmishes, and perilous adventures than in domestic matters; King Charles, once married, promptly rides away to lay siege to some place or other "in a handsome manner," and I hear nothing more about Queen Isabella till the Chronicle reports her coming to Paris many chapters afterward. Years had passed in those chapters.

I have been reading Froissart, as rarely happens, but always with entertainment. Sir Walter Scott, commenting on these same chronicles, defined as "dull indeed" anybody who did not find them entertaining; but, although I am glad that Sir Walter would not class me among the dull indeeders, I have no quarrel with anybody who finds them less interesting. It is a matter of personal taste and habit: there are many who feel that there is too much to concern themselves with in the present to leave any time at all for the past. For my own part I am inclined to compromise. Many an old book there is that I have never read through, nor probably ever will, to which I do not hesitate to give an occasional hour. My habit, I dare say, lacks something of intelligent sequence: it is a kind of fugitive reading. If my reading of Froissart had been more consecutive, I might perhaps have come upon other mention of Queen Isabella, and know where she had been living in the interim. But it is enough for me to be in Paris, when the citizens made holiday and thronged the streets to see the spectacle.

It happened on a June Sunday in the year 1399, the beginning of a period of peace, for a truce had just been negotiated. The streets were crowded; "sargeants and others of the King's officers had full employment in making way for the procession, for there were such numbers assembled that it

seemed as if all the world had come thither." The route was decorated, and in the fourteenth century they had a lavish and pictorial sense of decoration. There was "the representation of a stately firmament" at the St. Denis gate, and in the firmament children dressed like angels, white-robed and winged, as I may imagine them, sang with voices that sounded to reporter Sir John melodiously sweet. Over the firmament the arms of France and Bavaria "with a brilliant sun dispersing his rays through the heavens." Further along Sir John points me to a fountain decorated with a fine blue cloth "besprinkled over with flowers-de-luce"; and

loudly as a signal that he wanted to enter his rooming house.

Singling out one great key from the bunch he carried, the gray-haired watchman unlocked the massive door, opened it, and lit a wax taper, which he handed to the young man. After pocketing the tip given him, the guard locked the heavy door again and went on to another boarding house, where an impatient theater-goer was clapping his hands.

This is an old Spanish custom which holds over to the present day. At eleven o'clock at night the doors of all rooming houses are closed and locked. After that hour one can get in only by calling the guard of his particular block.

There are other interesting evidences that picturesque Spain is not

The Price

Written for The Christian Science Monitor.

Her eyes have such abstracted sight, Her voice breaks so seductively, Laughter and tears so interplay In frank mobility, I love the way she must have come.

Perhaps, with feet less weak, I might have traveled it.

She has a look of long remembering Others than herself, Of strange Gethsemanes Of sacrifice Whence I have sought escape.

Perhaps, despite the pain, Her loss is less than mine.

Ruth L. Shrylock.

the world, and merits the description given by the prophet Isaiah of ancient Tyre: "The crowning city, where merchants are princes, whose traffickers are the honorable of the earth." The Polo brothers were evidently men of riches and high standing.

Pushing eastward from Constantinople, they came by degrees, and after many marvelous experiences and strange adventures, to the court of the "Grand Khan, supreme chief of all the Tartars, named Kublai," at the extremity of the Asiatic continent, on the northeast. Here they were received with great honor and affability.

They were absent from Italy some fifteen years, and when they visited their native Venice they found there Nicolo's son, Marco, who had been

The Known God

Written for The Christian Science Monitor.

THIS is a familiar story—that of Paul wandering through intellectual Athens and observing its gross ignorance of God, in spite of its seemingly advanced civilization. Later, on Mars Hill, he called attention to the worship by the people of many gods, and of their dedicating an altar "to the unknown God," reaching a startling climax as he drove home the truth, "Whom therefore ye ignorantly worship, him declare I unto you."

A tendency of the so-called human mind is to look upon certain lessons as applicable to another age, or to someone else, but not pertinent to itself. The world today is worshipping many strange gods, cherishing some, fearing others, in ways not dissimilar to the customs of Paul's time, though under different names and beliefs. The world today thinks it knows God; but, judging from the results to be found on every hand, it is still needful to have "the unknown God" made known to it. And it must be remembered that the worship of God through blind faith does not necessarily advance a proper understanding of God.

The Bible contains many references to the knowledge of God and the results following directly therefrom, indicating that a close relationship with Him may be attained through spiritual understanding. Through this understanding, we learn to know God and His infinite giving. In Proverbs we read, "With all thy getting get understanding;" and naturally it is through understanding that we have a knowable God.

But how are we to obtain this understanding? Nearly sixty years ago, Mrs. Eddy rose, healed, from what the physicians said would be her deathbed, when, through reading the Bible, she found the healing Christ. After several years of research and experiment, followed by definite practice, she named her discovery Christian Science, and wrote her now famous book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." In this textbook of Christian Science one finds the practical rules of demonstrable divine Principle laid down; and through the practice of these rules one's understanding of God is confirmed and increased.

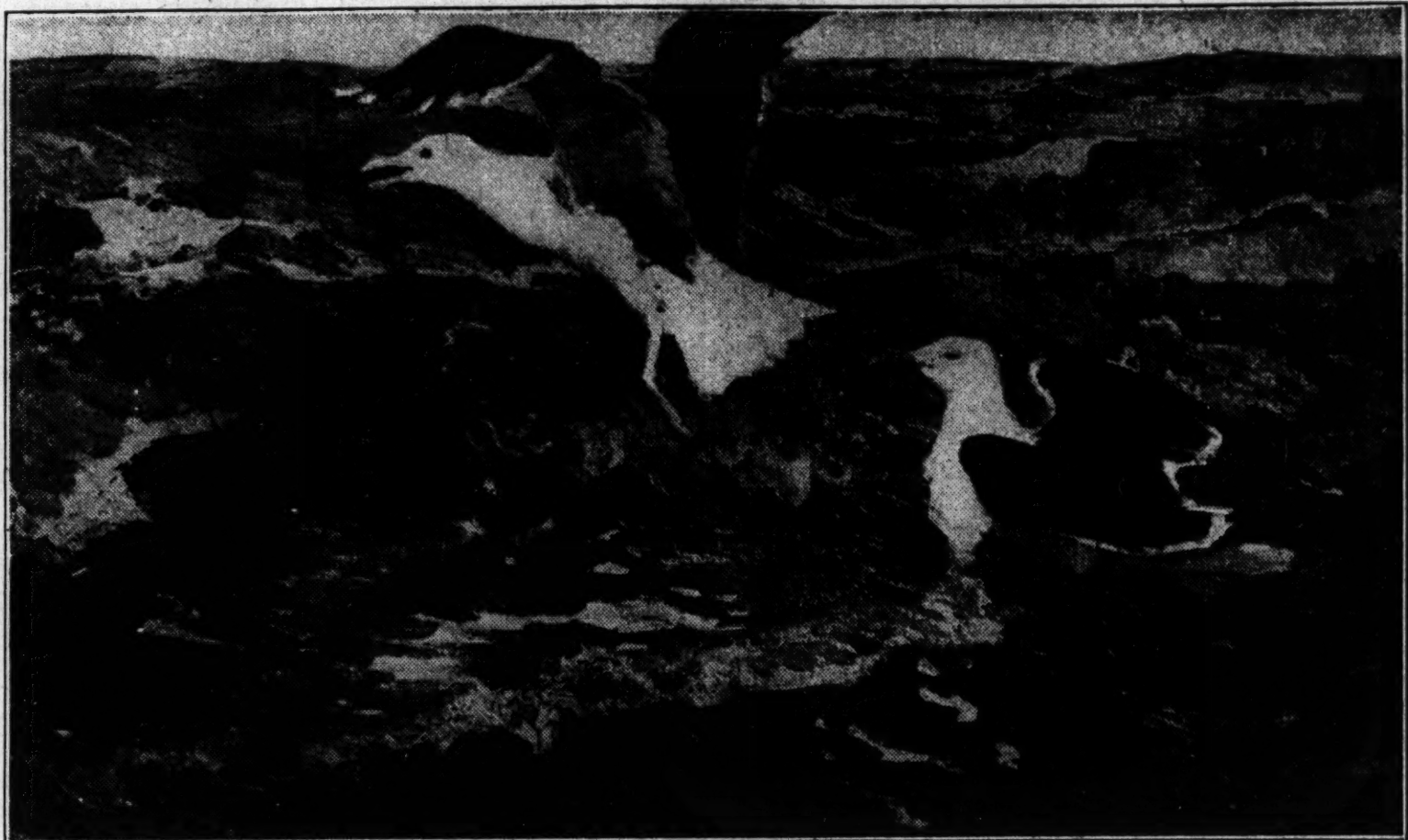
The writer was brought up in a religious household, from early childhood was a believer in God, and through the

school years was a close student of the Bible. There was always, however, a longing for something which seemed ever to be, as it were, just beyond reach; and this longing was not satisfied until Science and Health was studied. Shortly after taking up its study, the writer was instantly healed of a severe cold through thinking the thoughts of Truth as taught in Christian Science. In grateful acknowledgment he humbly exclaimed, "Why! I am beginning to know God!"

Through spiritual understanding, as obtained through Christian Science, we find that God is actually Love, as well as divine Principle. With this basis of truth we have something by which we can demonstrate or prove the correctness of our understanding. Not discerning this, some may think that "Principle" is cold and foreign to an understanding of God as Love. On the contrary, however, in recognizing God as divine Principle we at the same time know that Principle or Love never fails; that there is no change in its perfect law; and that it is possible to prove our understanding, not of a faith based upon hope alone, but of faith based upon spiritual understanding, which is certain of itself because it can demonstrate the way of salvation.

God is knowable and approachable. Through Christian Science we gain at first a glimpse of Him, which, if followed by daily study, right living and thinking, increases to an understanding of Him, for we are thereby learning to demonstrate His law. The world says that God is unknowable. Spiritual understanding declares that God is knowable, and that He is already known. Christian Science has made possible this understanding of God through its textbooks, the Bible and Mrs. Eddy's writings; and these are necessary to the student.

The blessings which come to the human race through this understanding of God are not yet generally realized; but, nevertheless, they are multiplying each day. Mrs. Eddy saw this many years ago, and wrote in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 238): "God is understandable, knowable, and applicable to every human need. In this is the proof that Christian Science is Science, for it demonstrates Life, not death; health, not disease; Truth, not error; Love, not hate."



Great Black-Backed Gulls. From the Painting by Charles Simpson, R. I., R. O. I.

around it, waiting for the procession, were maidens with golden cups. What would have entertained me more was the stage erected in the street, "and on it a castle, with a representation of the battle with King Saladin performed by living actors, the Christians on one side and the Saracens on the other." Then came another gate with a firmament, and two angels perched aloft ready to descend and crown Queen Isabella, with a golden crown. Further on again stood another platform, richly decorated with tapestry and surrounded with curtains, within which were men who played finely upon organs. "Nay more," this "whole street of St. Denis was covered with a stately canopy of green and crimson." Such was Paris within her open gates; and outside the citizens to the number of twelve hundred lined the road on horseback in uniforms of green and crimson.

I wish also that Sir John had thought to tell me more about the procession. "The Queen of France," he chronicles, "attended by the Duchesse of Berry and many noble ladies, began the procession in an open litter most richly ornamented." That is all; surely there must have been trumpeters in advance, and a fine glittering and jingling and jangling of knights in armor along the road behind her. It was about an hour after noon when she rode into the city, and I think the richly ornamented litter must have stopped a while to let the Queen and all those noble ladies look at the performing Christians and Saracens; and stopped again while the maidens presented golden cups at the miraculous fountain, which I fancy was not set up for anybody and everybody. The procession must have made quite a pause while the two angels came down from the firmament to crown the Queen, and could hardly have done less, when it came to the curtained platform, then stop and listen to the men who played so finely upon organs behind the curtains. At any rate it was nearly dark when the Queen reached Notre Dame, dark enough to provide a remarkable entertainment.

"As the Queen was passing down the street," says reporter Sir John, "a man descended by means of a rope from the highest tower of Notre Dame, having two lighted torches in his hands, and playing many tricks as he came down." At the church the Bishop of Paris and his clergy received the Queen and "she made her prayers, and presented as an offering four cloths of gold, and the handsome crown that the angels had put on her head." The Lord John de la Riviere and Sir John le Mercier immediately brought an even better one and crowned her with it; and now it was so dark that five hundred lighted tapers illuminated the procession as it continued on its way to the palace. So one reads the "diversities of the news then current" in that distant century. The reception must have pleased the lady, and I hope she made a satisfactory royal gift to the acrobat with the torches.

Today in Spain

"Alla voy," ("I'm coming") called the old night watchman who stood on a Madrid street corner waiting for late homecomers. Carrying his lantern, an enormous spike, and the keys of all the houses in the two blocks under his charge, he went up to the large stone building, built flush with the street, before which stood the young man who had just clapped his hands

a thing of the past, and that there is still a flavor of romance hanging over the land of Carmen. Dark-eyed señoritas still shyly look from behind wrought-iron window bars upon their lovers walking beneath the balconies—lovers to whom they never talk or otherwise save under the eye of a duenna.

In country districts the peasants still wear the Spanish dress, and even in more modern Madrid the women wear their beautiful mantillas on gala days. There are yet religious dances in one of the old cathedrals, in which the dancers wear costumes handed down from medieval times. In many towns there are narrow streets only wide enough for foot passengers; and everywhere one finds houses with overhanging balconies and lovely inner courts.

The Sewing Basket

To Winifred
The day she's wed
(Having no gold) I send instead
This sewing basket.
And lovingly
Demand that she,
If ever waiting help from me,
Will surely ask it:
Which being gravely said,
Now to go straight ahead
With the cutting of string
And unwrapping of paper.
The airs of a draper,
And search this basket through.

Here's one place full
Of coloured wool
And various yarn
With which to darn
I've worked for you
Lettered from A to Z,
The text of which
In small cross-stitch
Is Love to Winifred.

Here's a rag-doll wherein
To trust the casual pin.
His name is Benjamin
For his ingenuous fops.
Be sure I've not forgotten
Black thread or crochet cotton:
While Brussels lace
Has found a place
Behind the needle-case...

Winifred Roberts,
Think of me, do,
When the friends I am sending
Are working for you.
The song of the thimble is,
"O forget me not."
Says the tape-measure,
"Absent, but never forgot."

—Robert Graves.

Time's Leveling

English prose in its excellence follows the proportions manifested by the contours of the elevation of the world's land.

Vast tracts lie very near the sea-level, of such are the interminable outpourings of newspapers and novels and school books. And as each ascent from the sea-level is reached, less and less land attains to it, and when the snow line is approached only a very small proportion indeed of the land aspires so high.

So among writers, those who climb to the snow line are a slender band compared to all the inhabitants of the lower slopes and plains.

Time slowly buries deep in oblivion the writings of the industrious and the dull—Stephen Coleridge, in "The Glory of English Prose."

HAVE ever wild birds found a more faithful or more observant friend than Charles Simpson. If three qualifications are needed for this task, adequate technique, the knowledge and observation of a naturalist, and the sympathy of the poet, he seems to possess them all to the full.

But then he lives among them, his studio, appropriately named "The Shore Studio," is on the Cornish coast, and from here Mr. Simpson studies the flight of birds with the aid of a powerful field glass. His wanderings often take him through the bird settlements where he notes their domestic habits, and their sundry ways of choosing and "furnishing" a home. A favorite nesting haunt of these sea birds is the island of Annet, one of the Scilly Islands, where no human being encroaches upon what they may justly consider their own domain, and where puffins and guillemots, razorbills, shearwaters and black-backed gulls, to mention only a few, are wont to congregate.

Others visit Mr. Simpson's country without nesting there, none finer than the gannets or Solan geese. On their migration north these birds will cover as much as two hundred miles a day. But to return to the subject of our illustration, the Great Black Backed Gull, a very handsome bird, with bold black and white markings, a long head and a bright yellow bill with a red spot on the lower mandible, is no doubt duly appreciated by our artists as a model, though he does not like its temperament or disposition. At twilight they may often be seen in pairs leaving the water inshore, which has supplied them with their food, and flying out to the open sea. Where do the seagulls go at night? No one knows. They do not sleep on land and they have never been observed sleeping on the water. All fishermen, says Mr. Charles Simpson, are perplexed by this mystery and often display it. When they are far out at sea, the gulls appear as if by magic, and as mysteriously vanish again.

In the realm of "birds in art," Charles Simpson regards the Japanese as having in their drawings realized the full beauty to be found, for instance, in the design of the wings. In European art, he protests, birds have too often been made the subject of still life pictures. The Japanese rendering of birds is the result of untrusting observation. Their detail is, says Simpson, painted rapidly, with certain touch and sure stroke, in order to give the light poised and swift energy of a flying bird, and surely the Japanese might return the compliment, for is not Simpson's work possessed of and distinguished by much of the merit of Japanese bird painting. There is movement and the energy of swift, almost instantaneous action, and his picture of black-backed gulls as a whole conveys admirably the breezy atmosphere of the seagulls' home. A more elaborate treatment of detail would of necessity have robbed his picture of much of that spontaneous directness and freshness by which it is now distinguished.

Marco Polo's Travels
The story begins with the departure from Venice, in 1259, of Marco Polo and his brother Nicolo, father of Marco, for Constantinople, "in a ship of their own, with a rich and varied cargo of merchandise."

In those days Venice was, in its prosperity, wealth, and political importance, one of the leading marts of

an infant on their departure, now grown into a fine and active youth. After some stay in Venice the brothers set out again, taking the boy with them. On this second journey they were absent fifteen years, returning, after marvelous wanderings, to amaze their kinsfolk with their wealth, which they had brought back in the form of jewels, sewn in the seams of their rough and travel-worn clothes.

Their wonderful accounts of their adventures, and of the fabulous wealth of the eastern potentates—accounts which won for Marco the title of "Marco Milione" (Marco of the Millions), read like a page from "Sinbad the Sailor," and all Venice thronged to hear.

Presently even this excitement paled before the war with Genoa, the great rival state. Men and money were required for the campaign, and Marco Polo, a volunteer in the Venetian fleet, was among those taken prisoner at the defeat of Curzola in September 1298. He lay in a Genoese dungeon for a period which some set at one year and some at four; and it was during this time that he alleviated the lot of the captives with tales of his wondrous travels, and finally dictated them to a fellow prisoner. Thus, through the medium of that earliest manuscript, all these marvels of thirteenth century India and Java, of China and Japan, of far Cathay and Tibet, of the rule and customs of the Great Khan, of Abyssinia, and all those other far and unexplored lands and islands, their inhabitants, their animals and plants, their habits and laws, are preserved for us today.

At the end of the thirteenth or the beginning of the fourteenth century Marco returned to Venice, married, had three daughters, and settled down as a peaceful and home-staying citizen.

No records however remain, no portraits, save a later and imaginary one in the Ducal Palace. But he lives in that wonderful book of Travels. "He was the first traveller to trace a route across the whole longitude of Asia, naming and describing kingdom after kingdom which he had seen with his own eyes," and as a title to honor and remembrance, surely these our earliest detailed records of those marvelous and remote regions, may well suffice.

Hanging Gardens

A man who lived in a certain little town decided that it ought to have a pair of Hanging Gardens.

He dreamed of his plan night and day, and talked of it to his neighbors in season and out. "I am a poor man," said he, "but I will give such and such amount, if each of you will give half as much. And I will do all the work without pay. I am so desirous of this beautiful thing that I will give to it all my time and strength, after I have finished my day's work. And all of us, and our children, and our children's children, shall enjoy it forever."

But his neighbors were not much moved. One of them said, "I can afford to go to the city, where the King's palace is, when I wish to see the Hanging Gardens."

And another said, "Moreover, they are of no real use."

And a third said, "They are all very well, but we need first a new Town Pump."

But mostly they were concerned with the question, "What does our neighbor think to gain by it?"

The man went up and down among

his neighbors for several years, talking about his dream, but always a little less confidently; and at last he understood that his neighbors did not care whether there were any Hanging Gardens or not.

And after he had finally convinced himself that this was so, he ceased to divide his time between persuasion and grieving, and devoted it to tending the rose-bush at his own back step. And the money he had intended to give to the beautifying of the little town, he began to save for his son.

And when the son was of proper age to go out into the world, he gave him the money and his blessing, and sent him to the city where the King's palace was, and where he might look every day upon the Hanging Gardens. And the son prospered; and the old man's years were lightened by the prospect of his rose-bush and his son.

Now, half a hundred years afterward, when the son was himself an old man, he thought to revisit the place of his birth. And the first thing the townsman said to the home-comer was this:

"We would show you our new Hanging Gardens. Those in the town to the north of us are not nearly so fine, and the town to the south can hardly show anything finer. And the town to the east of us has not any at all."

And the returned traveller answered, "I will look at your Hanging Gardens, though I have doubtless seen many finer. But what I most wish to see is my father's rose-bush."

And the townsman said to one another, "The living in the city and quite spoiled him—Karl Wilson Baker, in 'Old Coins.'"

The Sermon on the Mount

I think the birds in that far dawn Were still. The bustling town below Lay listening. Its strength was drawn To him, as tides that inward flow. All Galilee lay still. Far fields of corn Lay still to hear that silent, sacred morn.

Be comforted; and blessed be The meek, the merciful, the pure Of heart; for they shall see, shall hear God's mercy. So shall peace endure With God's peacemakers. They are His, and they Shall be His children in the Judgment Day. —Josquin Miller.

A Block in the Traffic

Above all, he liked to find himself in the Strand at that hour of the day when east and west show a double current of continuous traffic, tight-wedged in the narrow street, moving at a mere foot-pace, every horse's nose touching the back of the next vehicle. The sun could not shine too hotly; it made colours brighter. He enjoyed a "block," and was disappointed unless he saw a policeman at pointed end of the street, with his hand whilst the cross traffic from north to south rolled grandly through. It always reminded him of the Bible story—Moses parting the waters of the Red Sea.—George Gissing, in "The Town Traveller."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1923

EDITORIALS

It is both just and proper to credit Governor Smith with having acted in thorough accordance with his convictions when he signed the repealing act by which New York refuses to assist in enforcing a law of the United States within its borders. In a formal memorandum Governor Smith sets forth his reasons for approving this measure, but his convictions were more convincingly expressed and his attitude more clearly indicated some months ago when he declared it to be his ambition to "put my foot on a brass rail and blow off the froth." In approving the repeal of the Mullan-Gage Act, the Governor hopes to materially advance that day when he and others, cherishing this lofty aspiration, may attain the full fruition of their desires.

The Governor is quite rhetorical in his assurances that he is prepared by this action to sacrifice any hope he might possess of future political preferment. The phrase sounds well in a political document, but there are many reasons, other than his frank alliance with the liquor power, which make any office higher than that of the governorship of New York unattainable to him. He sacrifices nothing by this action unless it be the good opinion of the great mass of the American people outside of the borders of the State within which he is politically powerful. He has kept himself thoroughly in line with the organization to which he owes his present political preferment, and from which, should he cherish the fatuous hope of ever going higher, he must expect his chief political support.

We are not at all certain that the Governor of New York has not indeed rendered the Nation a distinct service by frankly allying himself and his local party with the powers of the saloon. For that it is such an alliance, is not to be denied, except hypocritically. The Governor's action cannot in any way be reconciled with friendliness to the Eighteenth Amendment. It is a challenge to prohibition in all its phases, and as such will win the tumultuous applause of "wets" the world over. The insistence of those who are today supporting the liquor power in every step it takes toward regaining its old domination upon the theory that they are not in fact helping the return of the saloon is, as an eminent statesman of Michigan would say, "Nothing but bunk." They know well enough that they have the support of every ex-brewer, ex-distiller, and former saloonkeeper who is hoping for the restoration of the profitable business of ministering to the baser appetite of mankind. They know that where intoxicating liquor is sold there is a saloon, under whatever name they may choose to disguise it.

And so the action of the Governor of New York makes clear to the members of his party in the other sections of the Nation the fact that the New York delegation in the next national convention will be a saloon delegation. It will be there for the purpose of re-establishing that liquor power upon which the Democratic organization, in New York City particularly, has always based its strength. The Democratic organizations, or "bosses," in other states seeking to co-operate with New York in controlling the national convention will be likewise tainted and will all smell of whiskey. It well may be anticipated that the Democrats of the Nation, who, as was clearly shown by a recent poll in The Christian Science Monitor, are not in sympathy with New York and its accomplices, will unite in determined opposition—as more than once before—to the support of any candidate in the convention upon whom New York may put the stamp of approval.

Moreover, the great State over which Governor Smith presides is likely to present, in the period that will elapse between now and the determination of the Democratic nominee in the next national convention, an object lesson clearly illustrative of what may be anticipated under the new secession, of which Governor Smith is the leader. New York will show what may occur in a commonwealth which declares, through its Legislature and the act of its chief executive, that if it does not like a statute of the United States, and does not approve of a provision in the Federal Constitution, it will take no step to punish violators of the federal law. However earnest is made the endeavor of the federal officials to enforce the law within the State, the overt encouragement of lawlessness given by Governor Smith will not fail to produce such a spectacle of outlaws, vice, and crime that the Nation as a whole will rise in justifiable wrath and demand that there shall be no place within the Union in which the laws of the Nation shall not be enforced.

THE protectionist tariff belief is behind the Canadian national trade policy, as it is also in the United States.

Obstacles to Canadian Trade

But in the game of tariff politics the Dominion is somewhat at a disadvantage. The United States is such an important market for Canadian products that when the trade barriers are periodically put up in the Republic, it has a disconcerting effect on the Dominion. The Canadian fishing industry is finding the so-called Fordney-McCumber tariff a discouraging obstacle at the present time. It is operating to make it both difficult and unprofitable for Canadian fishermen to ship their products to the United States markets.

In addition to raising the tariff, the United States has withdrawn from Canadian vessels the privilege of entering United States ports direct from fishing grounds to dispose of their catches. On the other hand, United States fishing vessels are permitted freely to enter Canadian ports, where they can unload, for direct shipment through Canada to the United States markets, without paying duty. As Canadian ports are much nearer the fishing grounds the advantage is much appreciated by

United States fishermen. They can save considerable time by running into the nearest Canadian port, discharging and obtaining clearance for the fishing ground again. A reciprocal arrangement granting Canadian fishermen the same privileges in United States ports prevailed, to the advantage of both countries, for three years from 1918. But the agreement came to an end at the expiration of wartime legislation. The United States fishing vessels still enjoy the privileges of Canadian ports, but the Canadian vessels are shut out from the United States.

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries in Canada is being very strongly urged to refuse to issue any more licenses to United States fishermen, although they have enjoyed the free access to Canadian ports for thirty-five years. This form of tariff nationalism is detrimental to the interests of the people in common in both countries.

It is true that Canada rejected reciprocity in 1911. But Mr. Fielding, the present Dominion Minister of Finance, has this year repeated the offer of reciprocity which he made in last year's budget speech. One alternative before Canada is a policy of greater development of the home market, and increased trade with other British dominions. The people of Canada are at present the best customers for United States goods.

It is well enough to indulge a passing smile over what some papers refer to as the comic opera phases of the drama just now staged in southern Shantung. Nothing, however, could be more short-sighted, not to say fatal, to a proper solution of existing difficulties there and in the immediate Chinese neighborhood than, in such amusement, to overlook the basic seriousness of the situation. Of course, it is the not unentertaining fact that Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan would have found extremely "good hunting" in a state of affairs where troopers receive "bandit furlough," lawlessly to recoup themselves for their unpaid services to the tuchuns, and where others, still with the colors, refuse to obey orders to retire, that they may share in the ransom extracted by the activities of their demobilized fellows. But what is back of it all? What is today's problem in the great Asiatic republic, as evidenced so spectacularly in the wholesale kidnapping, from a "through express," of a score and more Europeans and ten times as many natives, now held captive on Yellow Cow Mountain till someone pays for them at the rate of from \$2000 to \$50,000 "a head"?

May 6 produced a happening exactly indicative of the anarchic state to which China is reduced. The background causes of this have been set forth hundreds of times by the newspaper press of two hemispheres. Many elements go to make up the chaotic whole, each a fit target for a jeremiad and all so intertwined that, whatever attempt may be made to correct now this detail and now the other, it is, after all, the whole complicated mass (one had nearly written it "mess") which must be set right, or—the deluge! It is extremely easy to itemize the main factors of the Chinese discord:

A complete lack of political cohesion in the land;
An almost complete lack of popular interest in public affairs;
A central government so impotent as to be little more than a national joke;
A multiplicity of local governments, varying in power as the provincial governors vary in capacity, but all hostile to the federal administration and each, for the most part, to all the others;
Militarism rampant, as a direct result of this, with the unemployed troops of defeated or disbanded armies turning to banditry;
Excessive local taxation at the hands of the tuchuns, wherefore a failure of financial support of Peking.

This is by no means the entire story, but it may serve to head the half-dozen principal chapters. Is there in the eighteen provinces a man able to produce order out of such chaos? Is there enough statesmanship and patriotism among the leading leaders to bring them together on a platform of mutual compromise and common good, to work forward with some fair measure of unity toward straightening out this dangerous tangle? And if these queries may not yet have affirmative replies, what action is the rest of the world to take for its own protection from this Chinese menace?—for menace it is; even now, and it will grow only worse if a material bettering does not soon appear. Nor does such a question as the last ignore the evident fact that not only the first step but practically all the steps toward prompt and permanent reform should be taken by the Chinese themselves, if that in any way can be done. The Central China Post of Hangkow writes to this point:

We are suffering from weakness of the central government. To restore power and authority to that government, the first step must be taken by Parliament, by ceasing to render itself an object of derision with futile squabbles, accomplishing nothing, and by passing some sort of constitution, appointing a cabinet, electing a president, and supporting them. Then the foreign powers might be induced to assist in providing the means and money required to enforce the authority of the president and cabinet.

Now and then it may look a little like comic opera; all the time it is really thoroughly serious drama. Nor would it need much more of like sort to turn it into tragedy.

It is becoming apparent that an important part of the work being done by the members of the Senate Committee on Reforestation in their contact with the people of the several states visited in the discharge of their duties is the awakening of the American public to the necessity of encouraging a more general planting of denuded forest areas. The most effective way to do this, it is pointed out, is to relieve these reforested acres from more than a nominal tax burden for a period of years, variously estimated from thirty to fifty, according to the kind of trees planted.

The discovery has been made that it has been the custom of owners of lands cut over in the course of logging processes to leave the areas absolutely barren, thus making automatic their classification as nontimber lands.

The Tax on Growing Forests

This practice, especially in those sections where trees left standing would quickly supply seeds which would reforest the denuded lands, is particularly destructive. But the tax laws in most of the states, it appears, classify as timber lands for the purposes of assessment, all lands upon which virgin timber in any appreciable quantity remains. In self-defense against this policy of taxation, therefore, the owners have been compelled to render automatic reforestation impossible.

In Michigan there has been enacted a law which reduces to five cents an acre the tax on cut-over forest areas which have been replanted and registered with the State as "timber-growing lands." Some such legislation should be provided in all states where a like problem exists. The process of reforestation is a slow one, and no owner can well afford to go to the expense of planting or seeding while being compelled to pay present tax rates on growing timber. Proper legislation also would make it possible for owners to allow to remain standing enough mature trees to provide seed for the voluntary growth which would follow.

The proper realization of the importance of this problem is necessary, and if the committee succeeds in arousing public interest in the subject it will have accomplished much. The states alone can provide the necessary relief from taxation. No law which Congress might pass in an effort to aid practical reforestation would encourage co-operation by the owners of large tracts more than the adoption of this simple expedient by the Legislatures of the states in which large unproductive forest areas remain virtually abandoned.

FIFTY years of the pre-eminence of a certain family, rather than fifty years of the cultivation of a branch of art, will be commemorated next winter in the golden jubilee, to borrow a phrase from the vocabulary of publicity, which an American singing organization is holding. The labors of an enterprising German who emigrated to the United States, and of his two sons, more than the achievements of a community, will be the real subject of celebration at the semicentennial festival which the officials of a New York choral group are getting up. The careers of three actual men, Dr. Leopold Damrosch and Frank and Walter Damrosch, will inevitably have a significance superior to other things in the concerts with which the Oratorio Society of New York opens the season of 1923-24.

On Dec. 3, a chorus formed from the society's membership will repeat the program which the original choir presented the same month and day in 1873. The men and women of the renowned institution will go back in fancy to the night of Dr. Damrosch's little experiment in Knabe Hall and enjoy the feeling of being independent, secessionists and revolutionists. Go back? Perhaps, go forward, were the truer way to say it. For choral singing undoubtedly was in a more thriving condition generally in the United States at the time of the presidency of Grant than it is in that of the presidency of Harding.

As for New York, nearly all types of music, except chamber music, were represented in those days by brilliant performances. Take opera. Strakosch, directing the affairs of the Academy of Music, and having at his command singers like Madame Nilsson and Messrs. Campanini and Maurel, was not obliged to leave Mozart's "Don Giovanni" out of the repertory and to apologize for the omission, as a present-day manager is said to have done, on the ground that he was unable to fill the cast adequately. To consider the orchestral state of affairs, the public had little occasion to ask itself whether standards of interpretation were at a high or only a medium level. Theodore Thomas and his players held forth regularly, making the thought of contemporary symphonic writers understood and lending fresh illumination to that of the classic masters.

The historic fact, then, more important than any other, recalled by the anniversary, will be that the choral affairs of New York in the early seventies took on a German aspect; and, more broadly, that the local musical activities of the town were under the influence of German tradition from the reconstruction period following the Civil War to that following the World War—or, during the years when the Damroschs, either as conductors or advisers, guided the Oratorio Society's policies.

Editorial Notes.

SOMETIMES one is inclined to believe that the habit, so noticeable today, of contrasting present prices with those of a few years or decades ago and allowing oneself to feel somewhat aggrieved when superficial appearances indicate that conditions along this line reflect to the advantage of the time gone by, is peculiar to the twentieth century. But listen to this:

A gentleman of the name of Northwood entertained King Henry V on his triumphant return from France at the Red Lion Inn at Sittingbourne, and though the entertainment was plentiful and befitting the royalty of his guest, yet such was the difference of the times that the whole expense amounted only to 9s. 9d. The foregoing was written by the English antiquary, Edward Hasted, fully 100 years ago. Presumably "the gentleman of the name of Northwood" also registered his complaint against the high cost of food and other necessities.

By strenuous and earnest efforts, Belgium is recovering from the results of the World War, and today even the most devastated fields are beginning to smile again. If its efforts are continued in this same direction, and the same counsels prevail as have prevailed heretofore, Belgium will rise out of the morass of the great struggle uplifted in morale and actually the better for the trial by fire. The world owed a great debt to Belgium in 1914, and the world rejoices that its difficulties are being surmounted so successfully.

An Approaching Anniversary

By ALICE PAUL

JULY 20 will mark the anniversary of the first conference for equal rights for women, which met seventy-five years ago at Seneca Falls, New York. Women from every part of the land will assemble at Seneca Falls on that date to do honor to the pioneers who first raised the banner of equal rights in the United States.

The memorable Seneca Falls meeting seventy-five years ago outlined a bold program for raising the status of women. It demanded equal rights in the franchise, in education, in industry, in the professions, in political office, in marriage, in personal freedom, in control of property, in guardianship of children, in making contracts, in the church, and in the leadership of all moral and public movements. In short, the conference of 1848 protested against every form of the subjection of women and instituted a campaign to establish equal rights between men and women.

Today—after seventy-five years—only one of the objects set forth in the 1848 resolutions has been completely attained. This one is equal rights in the franchise. The National Woman's Party, which played a considerable part in winning suffrage, is now dedicated to carrying to victory the remainder of the 1848 program. To this end it is working, as stated in its declaration of fundamentals, "that woman shall no longer be in any form of subjection to man in law or in custom, but shall in every way be on an equal plane in rights, as she has always been and will continue to be, in responsibilities and obligations." More concretely stated, the campaign of the Woman's Party is striving to win for women:

- Equal control of their children;
- Equal control of their property;
- Equal control of their earnings;
- Equal right to make contracts;
- Equal citizenship rights;
- Equal inheritance rights;
- Equal control of national, state and local government.
- Equal opportunities in schools and universities;
- Equal opportunities in government service;
- Equal opportunities in professions and industries;
- Equal pay for equal work;
- Equal authority in the church;
- Equal rights after marriage to their own identity, and an equal moral standard.

The Woman's Party activity has been confined, up to the present, to the state legislatures. This campaign has already been instrumental in obtaining equal rights legislation for over 13,000,000 women. Among the measures secured in the various states are jury service for women, the right of a mother to equal guardianship of her child, the right of married women to choose their own residence, equal inheritance rights for women with men, the opening of public offices to women, and the giving to a wife of greater rights over her property.

While this progress has been made, the complete achievement of equal rights is still to be won and the experience of the past two years by the legislatures seems to have convinced the workers for equal rights of the wisdom of turning to Congress, just as they finally turned to Congress in the suffrage struggle. It is understood that the Seneca Falls Conference of this coming July, in addition to celebrating the meeting of seventy-five years ago, will probably vote to introduce in Congress an equal rights amendment to the national Constitution. The leaders of the Woman's Party are proposing an amendment reading:

No distinction between the rights of men and women shall exist within the United States or any place subject to its jurisdiction.

As precedents, they refer to the constitutions of Austria, Czechoslovakia, Danzig, Estonia, Germany and Lithuania, all of which declare, in one form of wording or another, complete equality for all citizens before the law.

If the Seneca Falls Conference this summer decides to bring the United States Constitution into line with the constitutions of these newer republics, it will mean that the Seneca Falls meeting of 1848 will be as epoch making—viewed in the light of history—as was the conference, which it is called to celebrate.

The equal rights movement has not by any means attained as yet the general support which was accorded the basic idea of suffrage for women. The philosophy of equality is at war with the philosophy of special protection and privilege for women. On the one side stand the little band who met at Seneca Falls seventy-five years ago and their descendants, the Woman's Party of today, demanding equality. On the other side stand the women who ask for protection instead of equality.

The warfare of these two philosophies is finding vigorous expression at the present moment over the question of labor laws for women. The equal rights group insist on equality in industry as in all other fields. The Woman's Party platform on this subject reads:

Women shall no longer be barred from any occupation, but every occupation open to men shall be open to women, and restrictions upon the hours, conditions, and remuneration of labor shall apply alike to both sexes.

The Woman's Party demands that in the field of labor no restrictions shall be placed upon women alone, because, it claims, such restrictions make it more difficult for women to compete with men in earning a livelihood. It points out that women have always performed the unpaid labor of the world, with no protest from anyone as to whether it may be beyond their strength. It points out that it is only in the field of paid labor that one finds this interest in the welfare of women, and it contends that this interest is largely, unconsciously perhaps, in protecting the jobs of men and not in protecting the welfare of women.

The Woman's Party says that if various restrictions are considered good for the individuals concerned and good for the race, they should apply to all workers in an industry. In this way, it contends, the individuals concerned will benefit, and the race will benefit—and women will not be injured by being subjected to an additional handicap in competing with men.

This warfare between equal rights and protection is not local to the United States. The Woman's Party brings evidence to show that it is in the more advanced countries and among the younger women of these countries that the theory of equal rights receives the most support. It also calls attention to the support given to the fundamental of equal rights in industry by the delegates from various European countries at the international congresses of women.

No one can foretell today whether the program of complete equal rights between men and women, as outlined in 1848 by Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and their co-workers, and as striven for in this generation by the Woman's Party, is destined to realization. Only time will disclose this. But in contemplating the fundamental of equal rights as against the fundamental of special privilege and protection, one cannot but feel that time is on the side of equal rights.